

---

# Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Dawes County

*Prepared for:*

Nebraska State Historical Society



*Prepared by:*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

950 50th Street

Marion, Iowa 52302

319-373-3043

[www.louisberger.com](http://www.louisberger.com)



**Cover Designed By:**

*To The Letter Design, Cedar Rapids, Iowa*

**Feature Cover Photo:**

*Postcard of Cranford*

*provided by the Nebraska State Historical Society Library/Archives.*

August 2005

---



# Acknowledgements

---

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger) wishes to thank the following organizations and individuals for assisting us with this study: Dawes County Historical Society; Betty Moffatt and Crawford Historical Society; Rollin Curd; Tom Buecker and the staff at the Fort Robinson Museum and State Park; Bill Callahan and Jill Ebers of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office; and the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society Library/Archives.

Berger prepared this report for the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS). Berger Architectural Historians Camilla Deiber and Amy Dixon conducted the county-wide survey and contributed to the report.

The Nebraska Historic Building Survey (NeHBS) program is administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) with the cooperation of the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS). The NeHBS is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by the recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standard for Information Sciences-permanence of paper for printed Library Materials (ANSI Z39-48-1984).

The Nebraska State Historical Society Library/Archives and the Dawes County Historical Society provided the historic photographs used within the report. Other images in the report include survey photographs taken in November 2004 by Berger. Branding icons in Chapter 2 were computer generated by Berger Architectural Historian Camilla Deiber and are copies of existing Sioux County brands depicted in Joe Nunn's book, *The History of Branding in Sioux County*. Graphic layout and design of the report was completed by Berger Architectural Historian Camilla Deiber.



# Table of Contents

---

<b>Historic Overview of Dawes County .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Geographic regions of Dawes County.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Early History and Native American Occupation.....</i>	<i>1</i>
Native Americans in the region.....	1
Trappers .....	3
<i>Dawes County History .....</i>	<i>4</i>
Settlement patterns.....	4
<i>Agriculture In Dawes County.....</i>	<i>5</i>
Early Agricultural pursuits .....	5
Whitney Irrigation District.....	6
Mirage Flats .....	7
<i>The Towns and Villages of Dawes County.....</i>	<i>8</i>
Chadron .....	8
Crawford .....	12
Marsland.....	15
Whitney .....	17
Belmont.....	18
 <b>History of Ranching in Dawes County.....</b>	 <b>21</b>
 <b>History of Fort Robinson.....</b>	 <b>39</b>
<i>Fort Robinson and the Red Cloud Agency.....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Fort Robinson to Camp Sheridan Trail.....</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>The Sioux Wars .....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>The Death of Crazy Horse .....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>The Cheyenne Outbreak .....</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Expansion of Fort Robinson.....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>The Architecture of Fort Robinson .....</i>	<i>51</i>
 <b>Survey of Dawes County.....</b>	 <b>55</b>
<i>Objectives.....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Methodology.....</i>	<i>55</i>
Background Research.....	55
Field Survey .....	55
<i>Limitations and Biases of the Survey.....</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>National Register Criteria.....</i>	<i>56</i>
Other considerations.....	57

---

<i>Survey Results</i> .....	58
<i>Significant Historic Contexts</i> .....	60
Agriculture .....	60
Commerce .....	62
Education.....	62
Religion .....	63
Government .....	64
Diversion.....	64
Transportation.....	65
Settlement .....	65
<b>Recommendations</b> .....	73
Certified Local Government.....	73
Heritage Tourism Initiative .....	73
Preservation Planning .....	73
Intensive Survey of the Whitney Irrigation District and Mirage Flats Irrigation District.....	74
National Register of Historic Places Priorities .....	74
Intensive Study Historic Ranches and the Landscape of Rangelands .....	74
Agriculture in Southern Dawes County.....	74
Oral Histories.....	75
<b>Preservation In Nebraska</b> .....	77
<i>Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey</i> .....	77
<i>National Register of Historic Places</i> .....	78
<i>Certified Local Governments</i> .....	79
<i>Preservation Tax Incentives</i> .....	81
State Property Tax Incentive (LB66) .....	81
Federal Tax Credit .....	82
<i>Federal Project Review</i> .....	83
<i>Public Outreach and Education</i> .....	84
<i>Organizations</i> .....	84
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	87
<b>Glossary of Architectural Terms</b> .....	91
<b>Inventory of Surveyed Properties</b> .....	95

# Historic Overview of Dawes County

---

## GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF DAWES COUNTY

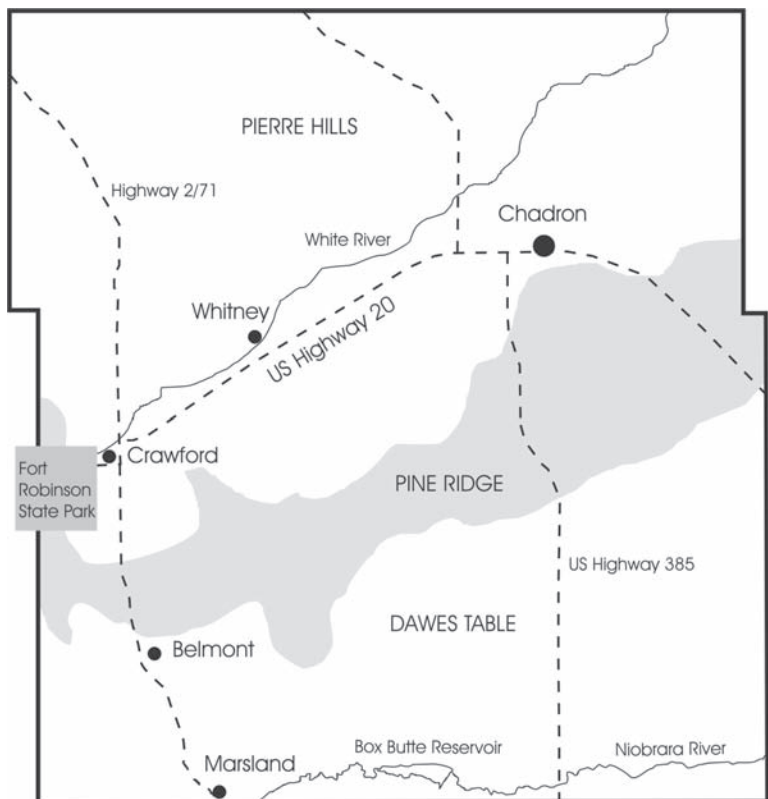
Dawes County is situated in the far northwestern corner of the Nebraska Panhandle. The county has 42 townships that stretch out over 1,404 square miles. The county has three distinct topographic regions including the Dawes Table lands in the southern half of the county; the Pine Ridge region that runs west to east through the center of the county; and the grasslands of the Pierre Hills.

The Pine Ridge area is the most visually striking topographic feature in the county. This escarpment is comprised of low hills and often precipitous bluffs marked by buttes and deeply cut canyons filled with Ponderosa pines. North of the Pine Ridge lies the Pierre Hills, an area characterized by rolling, short-grass prairie with narrow creeks. The Dawes Tablelands lie south of the Pine Ridge.<sup>1</sup>

## EARLY HISTORY AND NATIVE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

### *Native Americans in the region*

Northwestern Nebraska was home to the Oglala and Brulé Sioux Indians. At the turn of the 19th century, the Oglala Sioux tribe settled in the Black Hills, while the Brulé settled around the headwaters of the Upper White and Niobrara Rivers in Northwestern Nebraska. The Northern Cheyenne and the Arapaho also roamed and hunted the general region. By the 1830s, the hunting grounds of the Brulé and Oglala extended south to the Platte River Valley. In the 1840s, the California Gold Rush drew settlers and entrepreneurs to the



Map of Dawes County

---

<sup>1</sup> Bob Grier, Fort Robinson Illustrated, *NebraskaLand Magazine* (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 1986), 86-96.

west coast in droves. Between 1840 and 1850, the number of travelers through the Platte River Valley in Nebraska rose from hundreds to more than 50,000 per year.<sup>2</sup> This increased traffic of settlers did not sit well with the resident Sioux, who believed that they should receive restitution for damage to their land by the flood of settlers.<sup>3</sup>

The interaction between Euroamerican settlers and Native Americans led to a series of incidents between settlers and tribes; and subsequent reprisals by the Army at Fort Laramie, located on the Platte River in southwestern Wyoming. A series of treaties between the U.S. government and the Indians of the Northern Plains were negotiated to remove local tribes away from major trails and areas of settlement. Specifically, the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 promised each tribe—the Cheyenne, Crow, Blackfeet, Arapaho, Assiniboine, Dakota, Lakota, and Nakota—\$50,000/year in exchange for the right to build roads and forts, the rights of immigrants to travel on the Overland [Oregon] Trail in peace, and the establishment of designated hunting and fishing areas for use by the tribes.<sup>4</sup>

The treaty did not satisfy and the hostilities continued. Particularly, the establishment of forts along the Bozeman Trail in Wyoming, Nevada, and Montana antagonized the Sioux, who demanded the forts be closed. After several years, the government formalized the closure of three forts along the Bozeman Trail in the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. In return, the Great Sioux Reservation was formed in an area bounded by the Missouri River on the east, the 46th parallel on the north, the Big Horn mountains on the west, and the 43<sup>rd</sup> parallel on the south—the present-day northern boundary of Nebraska.<sup>5</sup> Sioux tribes were to move to this reservation in exchange for yearly rations and annuities. Indian agencies were set up by the U.S. government, often at existing military outposts, and run by the Indian Bureau as sites to distribute yearly rations and annuities and monitor Native American activities. Though the treaty was signed by representatives on both sides, many tribal leaders such as Chief Red Cloud of the Oglalas did not want to leave the vicinity of the trails, where trading was lucrative.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American West: 1874-1899* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999), xvi.

<sup>3</sup> Don Cunningham, *Fort Robinson Illustrated*, *NebraskaLand Magazine* (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 1986), 9.

<sup>4</sup> Anonymous, *Conflict and Negotiation with European Settlers*. Website accessed at <[www.nebraskastudies.org/0500/stories/0503\\_0107.html](http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0500/stories/0503_0107.html)> on June 25, 2004.

<sup>5</sup> Jerome A. Greene, *Resources of the Great Sioux War of 1876-1877 in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2003), E7.

<sup>6</sup> Don Cunningham, 14.



# Historic Overview of Dawes County

---

Red Cloud was born in 1822, near the Platte River in western Nebraska. By the 1860s, Red Cloud had emerged as Chief of both the Oglala Sioux and the Northern Cheyenne. After the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, Red Cloud was unwilling to leave the Platte River valley for the new agency at Fort Randall, located on the Missouri River in present-day south-central South Dakota. In 1871 after several years of negotiation, a temporary agency was located on the Platte River approximately 32 miles from Fort Laramie—near the present-day town of Henry in western Nebraska. The proximity of the agency to the Oregon Trail and the relative lack of fuel for the winter led to the removal of the agency to a new site along the White River in 1873. This new agency, called Red Cloud Agency, was thought to be in the Great Sioux Reservation, but a surveying error put the site on the White River in Nebraska. The new site was better suited to support an agency with access to the plentiful timber of the Pine Ridge and water from the river.

Though the site provided the necessities, there were still problems. The agency agent, physician John J. Saville, faced numerous problems such as late shipments and demands for rations from non-agency Native bands. Tensions were high at the agency as hostilities grew. Supplies were stolen from the agency, windows were shot out of agency buildings, and supply wagons were attacked. On February 9, 1874, Saville's chief clerk and nephew, Frank Appleton, was killed by Minneconjou. These events prompted the Indian Bureau to send troops from Fort D.A. Russel and Fort Laramie to the Red Cloud Agency.<sup>7</sup> Thus in 1874, Camp Robinson, later known as Fort Robinson, was established. A brief history of Fort Robinson and a description of the buildings at the Fort are located in Chapter III.

## *Trappers*

Fur traders came to the area in the 1840s and earlier, quickly expanding east out of the Rocky Mountains in search of hides from beaver, buffalo, and various other animals. Early fur traders set up their posts along the North Platte River. Consequently, the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho were drawn to the North Platte trading with local fur companies.

The American Fur Company began trading in the area of the Upper White River in 1837, establishing a trading post on the Bordeaux River.<sup>8</sup> Sometime around 1841 James Bordeaux

---

<sup>7</sup> In 1877, the Red Cloud Agency was moved to the Missouri River in South Dakota. In 1878, it was moved again to its current location, as the Pine Ridge Reservation, on the White River in South Dakota.

<sup>8</sup> Charles E. Hanson Jr. and Veronica Sue Walters, The Early Fur Trade and Northwestern Nebraska (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1985), 6-8.

began to work at the post on the Bordeaux River.<sup>9</sup> Bordeaux continued to trade in the area until 1872, when the Red Cloud Agency was established. In 1841, Rufus B. Sage began constructing a “substantial” log trading house with a stone chimney and log storehouse in November 1841 on Chadron Creek, a few miles south of the White River.<sup>10</sup> Furs were transported from the region by the creeks and tributaries of the White River to Fort Pierre or overland to Fort Laramie. The Fort Laramie to Fort Pierre Trail was established in 1855. The trail entered the southwest corner of present-day Sioux County and ran northeast to the White River. The trail followed the White River through Dawes County.

## DAWES COUNTY HISTORY

### *Settlement patterns*

In 1877, Sioux County was organized as a large territory north of Cheyenne County. In 1883, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha, and Cherry Counties were set off from Sioux County. Two years later, the Nebraska legislature divided Sioux county into four smaller counties—the present day Sioux, Dawes, Box Butte, and Sheridan Counties. Dawes County was named in honor of then Nebraska Governor James W. Dawes.<sup>11</sup>

Establishment of the county closely coincided with the arrival of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley (FE&MV) Railroad. The first Chicago and Northwestern passenger train arrived in Chadron in August 1885 beginning a flood of settlers into the county. By December, the population of Chadron was around 2,500. Settlers in Dawes County in the late 1890s came primarily from England, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, and Czechoslovakia and to a lesser extent Denmark, Scotland, Wales, and Switzerland. By 1890, the population of Chadron alone was 1,867 and several other towns had been established including Crawford, next to Fort Robinson, Marsland, Whitney, and Belmont. The county population was 9,722.

The Pine Ridge provided ample lumber for construction of houses, commercial buildings, and barns in northern Sioux County. However, settlers to the tableland and plains

---

<sup>9</sup> Bordeaux Creek was mapped in the late 1850s as Frederick's Fork and F. Laboue River. Frederick Laboue did work for the American Fur Company and had been trading on the head of the Niobrara River and on the North Platte in the 1830s. Charles E. Hanson, Jr. and Veronica Sue Walters suggest in their article, The Early Fur Trade and Northwestern Nebraska, that LaBoue may have supervised the construction of the trading post on Bordeaux Creek, which was renamed after longtime area trader James Bordeaux.

<sup>10</sup> Hanson Jr. and Walters, 6-8.

<sup>11</sup> E.P. Wilson. Who's Who in Nebraska: Dawes County. Digital manuscript accessed online at <[www.rootswest.com/~neresour/OLLibrary/who1940/co/dawes.htm](http://www.rootswest.com/~neresour/OLLibrary/who1940/co/dawes.htm)> on February 2, 2005.

# Historic Overview of Dawes County

---

region of the county found little material to build shelter. Many settlers used the prairie sod to construct temporary shelters. Still others used the hard limestone of the buttes in the region to construct a home. Though many settlers succeeded in building homesteads, several years of drought and depression in the 1880s and 1890s drove many out of the arid plains. The population of the county dropped to 6,215 by 1900.<sup>12</sup>



Log House (DW00-282)

In 1904, the Nebraska legislature passed the Kinkaid Act. The law provided claims of up to 640 acres on 10,000,000 acres of land in 37 counties in western Nebraska including Dawes County.<sup>13</sup> The law's purpose was two-fold--provide large enough claims for viable ranching operations on the arid lands of western Nebraska and get millions of acres on the tax rolls. Settlers only had to live on the claim for five years and make at least \$800 in improvements. The influx of settlers into the panhandle of Nebraska was tremendous. Between 1900 and 1910 the population of Dawes County rose from 6,215 to 8,254.<sup>14</sup>

The population of Dawes County rose again in 1920 to 10,160, though the increase was almost solely in Chadron. The population of Dawes County continued to rise through the dust bowl years in the 1930s. At this writing, the population of the county is 9,060 with over half residing in Chadron.

## AGRICULTURE IN DAWES COUNTY

### *Early Agricultural pursuits*

In general, soils in the northern region of Dawes County were not suitable for cultivation. However, the silty loam and silty clay loam soils of southern and eastern Dawes County supported a diversified agricultural economy. A wide variety of crops were grown in Dawes County as early as 1895, including wheat, oats, corn, rye, flax, barley, tame grasses, potatoes and sugar beets.<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1900.

<sup>13</sup> Nellie Snyder Yost. *The Call of the Range*, (Denver: Sage Books, 1966), 201-202)

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Bureau of Census 1900, 1910.

<sup>15</sup> Celebrating Chadron's 100<sup>th</sup> Year: July 12-20, 1985, 46.

In the early 1900s, the area was touted as superior in the potato industry. The cool summer climate and silty loam soils were ideal for growing potatoes. By 1910, 2,322 acres of land were devoted to potato production.<sup>16</sup> Just 10 years later, production had grown to 162,199 bushels on 3,289 acres.<sup>17</sup> The crop continued to figure prominently in the agriculture of the county until 1940, when only 840 acres were in production—likely a consequence of the numerous droughts of the 1930s.

### *Whitney Irrigation District*

Since the late nineteenth century, farmers in the White River valley had been using irrigation ditches to improve their agricultural prospects. However, it was not until 1920 that a group of Whitney area residents banded together to create a regional irrigation system—the Whitney Irrigation District.

Around 1920, newly appointed local water commissioner, J. D. Howard, and local residents approached H.R. Willis, Chief of the Bureau of Power, Irrigation, and Drainage in Bridgeport, with the idea of an irrigation district. In 1921, a preliminary survey was conducted by W. R. Chaloupka from the Bureau of Power, Irrigation, and Drainage.

The district encompassed 12,000 acres fed



White River Irrigation Ditch, above Crawford, NE

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

by a reservoir that was two miles long and one mile wide. The reservoir was supplied with water by a 36-inch pipe leading from the White River.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Bureau of Census 1910.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Bureau of Census 1920.

<sup>18</sup> Mabel L. Kendrick, *Still Alive and Well: A History of Whitney, Nebraska, 1885-1987*, 53. Manuscript on file at the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska.



# Historic Overview of Dawes County

---

The irrigation project was funded with bonds offered for sale in April 1922. The bid for the construction of the dam and canals was awarded to J. V. Stryker Construction Company of Denver. Construction of the dam and canals took two years to complete, being hampered by wet seasons both years.<sup>19</sup> Construction of the irrigation district was officially declared complete in September 1925.



Whitney Irrigation District Gate and Canal (DW00-312)

The improvement of growing conditions in the irrigation district had immediate consequences. In 1925, farmers began growing sugar beets to the tune of 400-500 acres at the behest of representatives from the Holly Sugar Company in Torrington, Wyoming.<sup>20</sup> The resulting crop yields were favorable, establishing Whitney as a beet growing center. “Beet dumps” were built in the town at various locations. Mexican migrants working in the beet fields lived in small houses provided by beet growers. The beet industry continued in the area until 1960.

The Whitney Irrigation District continues to be locally owned and operated by a five-member board. It is one of the few privately owned and operated irrigation districts in Nebraska.

## *Mirage Flats*

The Mirage Flats Irrigation District extends from southern Sheridan County to the extreme southern part of Dawes County. The district comprises Box Butte Reservoir; a diversion dam located just east of Dunlap; a 25-mile long canal that runs to the north of the Niobrara River; and a lateral and drainage system. The irrigation district encompassed nearly 12,000 acres. Most of the irrigable land that benefited from the district is in Sheridan County. The project was authorized under the Water Conservation and Utilization Program.

---

<sup>19</sup> Kendrick, 53.

<sup>20</sup> Kendrick, 55.

Funding, which totaled \$2,560,000, was approved on April 26, 1940. Work on the project started on January 20, 1941.<sup>21</sup> The project took nearly five years to complete. The gate at the Box Butte Dam was closed on October 3, 1945 to fill the reservoir. The first irrigation water was delivered on July 16, 1946. Land in the district was available to settlers for \$70 per acre with priority given to residents living within the district, war veterans, and families from Sheridan, Box Butte, and Dawes Counties.<sup>22</sup>

## THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF DAWES COUNTY

### *Chadron*

Chadron, the county seat, is located in the northwest quarter of the county in a valley south of the White River and north of the Pine Ridge. The present location of Chadron was not the first settlement in the area. Fannie O'Linn established the O'Linn post office on September 15, 1884 at the confluence of the White River and Chadron Creek—six miles northwest of the present town of Chadron. Iowan



Main Street, Chadron, Neb.

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

Ed Egan was one of the first settlers in O'Linn, establishing a newspaper in the fledgling town. By the spring of 1885 the town's population had swelled to 500 and boasted numerous businesses in town including five saloons, two hardware stores, four groceries, three general stores, a dance hall, a physician, a liquor store, a bakery, a furniture store, jewelry store, and a bank.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Mirage Flats Irrigation District, *History*. Website accessed at <[www.mfid.org/history.php](http://www.mfid.org/history.php)> on February 3, 2005.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, *Chadron Centennial History: 1885-1895* (Chadron: Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 1985), 16.

# Historic Overview of Dawes County

---

By the spring of 1885, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was nearing the newly formed town. Representatives began negotiations with Fannie O'Linn, who owned the tract of land where the railroad wanted to plat a town. Mrs. O'Linn and the railroad could not agree on the name of the new town or a fair price for the property. The railroad decided to plat its town of Bordeaux six miles southeast of the town of O'Linn. The residents of O'Linn were in an uproar over the new railroad town and the name of the town. Local newspaper editor, Ed Egan, was recruited by railroad officials to smooth the waters. Egan suggested changing the name of the new town to Chadron. This move appeased the townspeople.<sup>24</sup>

On March 5, 1885, Dawes County was set off from Sioux County. That summer a vote was held as to the location of the county seat. The railroad town of Chadron won with 582 votes—Dawes City [Whitney] had 354 votes and O'Linn won three votes. Residents of O'Linn moved their buildings and belongings to the new county seat.<sup>25</sup> Egan described the scene of the entire town moving:

*If one has never witnessed the moving of a whole town, he can hardly conceive the picturesque appearance of such an event. The road over the prairie and hill was a continuous procession of houses, stocks of merchandise, household goods and people. Many merchants left their goods on the shelves, moving the store complete. Ben Loewenthal completed the picture by keeping his store open for business while it was being trundled over the prairie.*<sup>26</sup>

Lots in the newly platted town went up for sale on August 1, 1885. Over \$52,000 in cash had been paid for lots on a one-fourth down payment basis. DeForest Richards, brother of famed rancher Bartlett Richards (see Chapter II), made the first lot purchase for the future home of the First National Bank of Chadron.<sup>27</sup> The first Chicago and Northwestern passenger train arrived in Chadron on August 3, 1885.<sup>28</sup>

The town grew at an incredibly rapid rate. A story in the Omaha Daily Bee reported that over 2,500 people lived in Chadron in December 1885—just four months after lots were sold.<sup>29</sup> By the late 1890s, the city had a \$100,000 gravity system of water works, a new

---

<sup>24</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 16.

<sup>25</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 16.

<sup>26</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 17.

<sup>27</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 17.

<sup>28</sup> John Faris (ed.), Who's Who in Nebraska, 1940 (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Press Association, 1940), 235.

<sup>29</sup> Celebrating Chadron's 100<sup>th</sup> Year, 15.

\$30,000 courthouse, three banks, roller mills, a cigar factory, paint factory, broom factory, two opera houses, three churches, three newspapers, and electricity.<sup>30</sup> By this time the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad had also expanded its complex to include a railroad station, a two-story passenger depot/hotel, a roundhouse, two freight depots, coal bunkers, and an ice house. A beer depot was also located along the rail line—no doubt providing stock to the two wholesale liquor stores and numerous saloons in town.<sup>31</sup>

This rapid growth was not to last as the drought of the early 1890s and the Panic of 1893 led to a decline in population.<sup>32</sup> In 1890, the population of Chadron dropped to 1,867.<sup>33</sup> The population declined even further to 1,655 in 1900.<sup>34</sup> By 1910, however, the population of Chadron had rebounded to 2,687.<sup>35</sup>

In 1910, the vitality of the city received a further boon from being selected by the State Board of Education as the site of one of the state's four normal (teacher) schools. The selection of Chadron for the school was influenced by a number of factors including the presence of an established academy in town, the Chadron Congregational Academy, established in 1890; and an active Y.M.C.A., which was established in 1895 and moved into the Hotel Chadron on



Main Street, Chadron, 2004

Main Street by 1909. The normal school was located on the south edge of town on the 213 acres formerly occupied by the Congregational Academy. The school opened during the summer in 1911. Classes were held in the elementary school as the college's first build-

<sup>30</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 65.

<sup>31</sup> Sanborn-Ferris Map Company, Map of Chadron, Nebraska (New York: Sanborn-Ferris Map Company, Ltd., 1891), 1-2.

<sup>32</sup> The population figure of 2,500 may be misleading as it most likely contained settlers who were in Chadron for a very short time before heading west by an overland route.

<sup>33</sup> Department of the Interior, Census Office, Report of the Statistics of Population of the United States at the 12<sup>th</sup> Census (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1902), 462.

<sup>34</sup> Department of the Interior, Census Office, 462.

<sup>35</sup> Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States, Volume III: Population. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1913), 27.



# Historic Overview of Dawes County

ing hadn't been completed. By fall, classes were held in a new three-story brick classroom building. Enrollment in that first year was 248. By 1914, two additions to the classroom building had been constructed and a two-story dormitory had been erected.<sup>36</sup>

## CHADRON TO CHICAGO HORSE RACE

In 1893, a "daring" event took place in Chadron—the Chadron to Chicago Cowboy Horse Race. This 1,000 mile race actually started as a farce. Dawes County clerk, John G. Maher, was a local correspondent to the eastern press. Maher often exaggerated accounts of life on the high plains. In a hoax, Maher sent out a press release in early 1893 announcing a 1,000 mile horse race from Chadron to Chicago.<sup>37</sup> This seemingly outlandish idea spread a firestorm of interest throughout the country and Europe. Letters streamed into Chadron with questions about the race. Several influential community leaders including L.J.F. Jaeger, friend of Buffalo Bill Cody; E.D. Satterly; B.F. Putnam; Harvey Weir; James C. Dahlman, Dawes County Sheriff; and P.G. Waller, physician for the F.E. & M.V. Railroad; met to formulate some rules and regulations for the race.<sup>38</sup> Nine riders set out from the Blaine Hotel in Chadron at 5:45 PM on June 13, 1893. The 1,000 mile course went through Long Pine, O'Neill, and Wausa in Nebraska; Sioux City, Galva, Fort Dodge, Iowa Falls, Waterloo, Manchester, and Dubuque in Iowa; and Freeport and Dekalb in Illinois. John Berry, who had been a scout for the railroad and had helped to lay out the course for the race, was the first to cross the finish line in Chicago on June 27, 1893.



(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

Chadron continued to prosper and grow through the 1920s with a total population of 4,412 in 1920. The town continued to be the agricultural center of the county, providing an important shipping point to ranchers and farmers throughout the region. In 1930, Chadron became the setting for an important yearly event, the Chadron Hereford Show. The livestock show was started by Chadron Normal School (now Chadron State College) history professor E. P. Wilson and Dawes County extension agents Fred Taylor and Henry Biedermann. The first show was held in conjunction with the Northwest Nebraska Farm Congress and Organized Agricultural Meeting. There were thirty eight entries in the first show. By 1935, the entries more than doubled to eighty-three. By the 1940s, the show had become too large for the large tent that had been used in the late 1930s.<sup>39</sup> With the help

<sup>36</sup> Patricia M. Pinney (comp.), *Dawes County: The First Hundred Years* (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1985), C35.

<sup>37</sup> Rip Radcliff, *The Chadron to Chicago Cowboy Horse Race of 1893* (Chadron, NE: B&B Printing, 1984), 8-9.

<sup>38</sup> Rip Radcliff, 17.

<sup>39</sup> Livestock shows prior to that time were held in the pavilion at the Chadron Sales Company.

of area cattlemen, Chadron businesses, and the WPA, a large tin barn was obtained from a World War I potash operation in the western Sandhills. The barn was dismantled for \$500, transported by “public-spirited truck owners,” and reassembled by WPA workers at the Dawes County Fairgrounds. WPA funds for the project totaled \$5,535.67.<sup>40</sup> One of the largest Hereford shows was in 1950 when there were 253 entries from more than 40 herds. The livestock show continued until 1954 when the bottom dropped out of the cattle market.<sup>41</sup>

The population of Chadron increased through the later half of the twentieth century, reaching its peak of 5,993 in 1980.<sup>42</sup> In 2000 with a population of 5,634, Chadron continues to be the thriving center of the county with an active downtown and the only four-year accredited college in northwest Nebraska, Chadron State College (formerly Chadron Normal School).

Though Chadron continued to grow, the county did not. In 1920, the county’s population was 10,160—only 438 more than the population in 1890.

### *Crawford*

Crawford lies in the west central portion of Dawes County just to the east of Fort Robinson, a military reservation established in 1874. The proximity of the town to the historic mili-

<sup>40</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 127.

<sup>41</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 129.

<sup>42</sup> Elton A. Perkey, *Perkey’s Nebraska Place Names* (Lincoln: J & L Lee Company, 2003), 52. Wayne C. Lee, 52.



Panoramic View of Crawford, Nebraska by F. J. Bandholtz, 1909

# Historic Overview of Dawes County

tary reservation is no accident. Crawford was established as a tent city that served the needs of the soldiers stationed at the fort.

In 1886, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad reached Fort Robinson passing right through the tree claim of William Edwards Annon, brother-in-law of Benjamin Paddock, the post sutler at Fort Robinson. Annon sold his land for the new townsite.<sup>43</sup> The new town of Crawford was named after Lt. Emmett Crawford, who had been stationed at Fort Robinson in the 1870s and was killed in Mexico in January 1886.<sup>44</sup>

The arrival of the railroad and the presence of soldiers in need of entertainment spurred the rapid development of the town. People were so eager to take advantage of the opportunities in the new town that the majority of new settlers erected tents for their residences and businesses. The Western Townsite Company officially platted the town of Crawford on June 21, 1886.<sup>45</sup> Many of the streets were named after soldiers at Fort Robinson such as Paddock, Annin, Coates, and Reed, after the notable army surgeon Walter Reed.<sup>46</sup>

William D. Edgar, editor of the Crawford Clipper, and E. A. Thompson circulated a petition for the incorporation of the town. Having only sixty-nine of the two hundred required

<sup>43</sup> Wayne C. Lee, Wild Towns of Nebraska (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1988), 97-98.

<sup>44</sup> Perkey, 98.

<sup>45</sup> Pinney, C45.

<sup>46</sup> Georgiana M. Masters, Reminiscence of Early Crawford. Website accessed at <[www.crawfordnebraska.net/hist.html](http://www.crawfordnebraska.net/hist.html)> on February 2, 2005.



(Library of Congress)

signatures, they went to Fort Robinson and gathered signatures from obliging soldiers.<sup>47</sup> Though the county commissioner suspected foul play, the petition was granted and town officials were appointed. E. A. Thompson was appointed as a trustee and treasurer of the town council. Thompson continued to play a prominent role in the town, serving as the first president of the school board, justice of the peace, and deputy postmaster.<sup>48</sup>

In 1887, the Burlington and Missouri Railroad was built from Chadron crossing the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad line just north of Crawford, which then developed between these two railroad lines.<sup>49</sup> The business district formed along the principle north/south thoroughfare, Second Street.

The proximity of Crawford to two railroad lines led to the growth of many industries including two wholesale grocery houses, a wholesale implement store, an ice cream factory and a bottling works. The town also served as an agricultural center for the White River Valley, with seven cream buying stations, a pickle plant, and three poultry buyers.<sup>50</sup>

Like most other towns in the region, Crawford experienced a population boom from 1900 to 1910 when the Kinkaid Act brought droves of settlers to northwestern Nebraska. The population of the town rose from 731 in 1900 to an amazing 2,536 in 1910. However by 1920, the town's population dropped to 1,646. The town began to grow again, slowly, but through the 1930s, reached its peak population of 1,845 in 1940. Today, Crawford is the second largest town in Dawes County with a population of 1,107.



Bird's Eye View...Crawford, NE

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

<sup>47</sup> Pinney, C45.

<sup>48</sup> Pinney, C45.

<sup>49</sup> Pinney, C45.

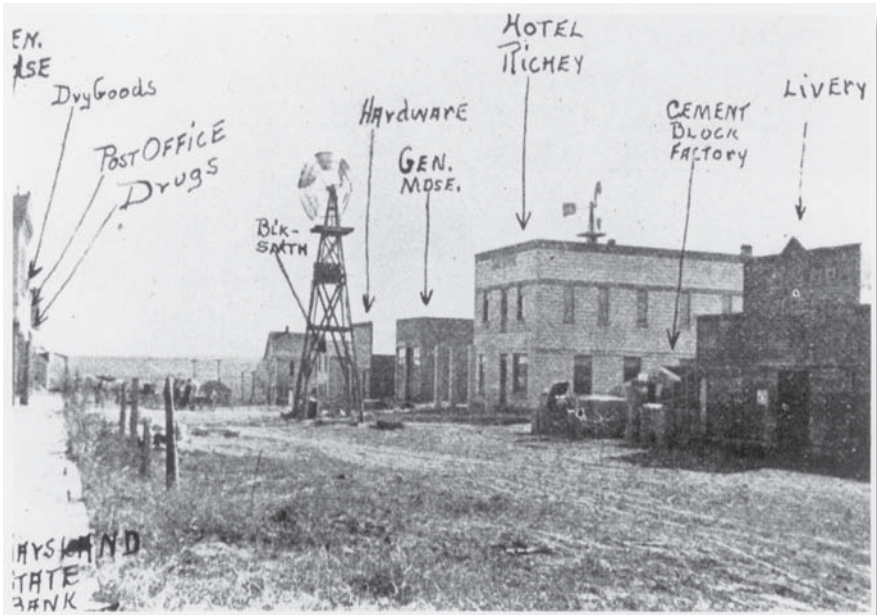
<sup>50</sup> Anonymous, Northwestern Nebraska: Famous For Superior Seed Potatoes (S.I.: Chambers of Commerce of Alliance, Hemingford, Marsland, Crawford, Whitney, 1927), 18.



# Historic Overview of Dawes County

## *Marsland*

Marsland is a small town located just outside the Box Butte County line, which forms the southern boundary of Dawes County. The Niobrara River is located about one-quarter mile south. Highway 2 is three-quarters of a mile to the west. Marsland was established on August 28, 1889 as a station on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. The town was named after Thomas Marsland, the general freight agent for the railroad. The post office at Corbin, near the Hughes place, was moved to Marsland and opened on August 28, 1889.<sup>51</sup> The first postmaster was Robert Gregg.



One of Marsland's Main Business Streets

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

The fate of the small town rested on the completion of a railroad tunnel at Belmont, seven miles north of Marsland. After two years of work the tunnel was complete and the railroad line headed west. Many new businesses were established in and around 1890 including a town newspaper with Colonel Ketchum as Editor, a blacksmith shop, a school, and a grocery store. In 1895, Charles Henry Richey established the Richey House, a hotel on the corner of Niobrara Avenue and Barton Street.<sup>52</sup> In 1896, both a Baptist and a Methodist Church were constructed.

In 1898, the Roll Milling Company purchased land south of Marsland in Box Butte County to establish a flour mill. Construction of this mill spurred development of the town. However, the business was short-lived as around 1902 lightning struck the mill and it was burned to the ground. Another economic boost was a railroad contract to furnish ice for refrigerated railroad cars. Bill and Charley Gregg received the contract. They built a dam across the Niobrara River and shipped between 200 and 300 cars of ice each season. This

<sup>51</sup> Elsie M. Hess, *The Story of Marsland and the Surrounding Community* (Osborne, KS: Osborne County Farmer, 1981),

<sup>52</sup> Hess, 51.

business continued until 1949, when the dam washed away during a heavy spring thaw and the demand for ice refrigeration declined.<sup>53</sup>

Marsland reached its peak population of 200 in 1910.<sup>54</sup> Fires in 1911, 1913, and 1914 devastated the town taking nearly all of the buildings on the north side of the business district [Niobrara Avenue].

Despite these setbacks, a new school was built on the north side of town in 1915. The two story school was constructed of concrete block fabricated locally by Mr. Bell.<sup>55</sup> Each floor of the school had two large rooms with a central hallway. The building served both elementary and secondary grades. In 1947, the school was condemned, the top story was removed and the remaining structure remodeled. In 1951, only grades 1 through 8



Marsland School (DW10-001)

were offered. Finally, the school was closed in 1992, its students being consolidated with the school district in Hemingford--20 miles to the southwest in Box Butte County.<sup>56</sup>

The drought and financial depression of the 1920s and 1930s took a further toll on the livelihood of the town. By 1943 at least 35 families had left Marsland moving their houses with them.<sup>57</sup> Today, most of the town's businesses have left and fewer than a dozen dwellings remain.

<sup>53</sup> Opal Hinchley, Marsland—Dawes County Area. Website accessed at <[www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/marsland/marsland.htm](http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/marsland/marsland.htm)> on August 16, 2004.

<sup>54</sup> Perkey, 53.

<sup>55</sup> Anonymous, Marsland School (Crawford: Crawford Historical Society), 1.

<sup>56</sup> Anonymous, Marsland School, 7.

<sup>57</sup> Hinchley, 2.

# Historic Overview of Dawes County

## *Whitney*

Whitney, third largest town in the county, is located halfway between Chadron and Crawford on old Highway 20. The White River runs along the southern edge of the community. Like many towns in the region, Whitney was a railroad town, established along the Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad. In 1886, a new town called Earth Lodge was platted on the north side of the White River next to the newly constructed

railroad. The railroad immediately constructed a depot, which had to be constructed on stilts as the area had experienced an especially wet year.<sup>58</sup> Upon arrival of the railroad residents of Dawes City, located one-half mile south of Earth Lodge, demolished their buildings or moved them to Earth Lodge.



Depot at Whitney, NE

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

The platting of Earth Lodge prompted new residents to the area. Godsteen and Owens constructed a saloon, reportedly the first business in town.<sup>59</sup> However, some people felt that the name of Earth Lodge would not attract settlers. The name was thus changed to Whitney after Peter Whitney, who was head of the townsite company and a railroad official. The residents hoped that the railroad would reward this new name by building a roundhouse there. The scheme did not work as the roundhouse was located elsewhere.<sup>60</sup>

Despite this setback, the town continued to grow. The Methodist Episcopal Church and a one-room school house were constructed in 1887.<sup>61</sup> Whitney was incorporated in 1888

---

<sup>58</sup> Pinney, n.p.

<sup>59</sup> Pinney, *Dawes County: The First Hundred Years* (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1985), n.p.

<sup>60</sup> Mabel L. Kendrick, *Whitney—Dawes County*. Website accessed at <[www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/whitney/whitney.htm](http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/whitney/whitney.htm)> on August 16, 2004, 1

<sup>61</sup> Pinney, n.p.

and had several new buildings in town including seven businesses, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a schoolhouse. The drought of the 1890s slowed the town's growth.

By 1922, the town had grown to support a lumber yard, two general stores, coal sheds, a grain elevator, confectionary store, a newspaper, a hotel, a wagon and blacksmith shop, and a post office.<sup>62</sup> In the mid-1920s, the town was beset by fires. The only hotel in town was burnt to the ground in 1925. Two years later a fire started in Austin's store on Missouri Street and five other buildings were also destroyed.<sup>63</sup> In 1930, the town reached its peak population of 177.<sup>64</sup> However, like many of the towns in the region the drought and grasshopper plague of the 1930s led to an out-migration, and the Farmer and Drivers State Bank was ordered closed by the state.<sup>65</sup>



Warring Memorial Methodist Church (DW12-001)

Today, the town has a population of 87. Important buildings such as the post office (DW12-020) and Methodist Church (DW12-001) remain intact and an active part of the Whitney community.

### *Belmont*

Belmont is located in the southwest corner of Dawes County just east of Highway 2 and south of the famous Belmont Tunnel—Nebraska's only railroad tunnel. This once vibrant town was established in the late 1880s as a station on the Burlington Northern Railroad and was named after a railroad official.<sup>66</sup> Construction of the tunnel began in 1888 though the rail line had not yet reached the area. The tunnel must have served as a boon to the fledgling town. In the winter of 1888-1889, the workers numbered "about twelve hundred men,

<sup>62</sup> Kendrick, 1.

<sup>63</sup> Pinney, n.p.

<sup>64</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population of Nebraska Cities and Towns, 2000 and Highest Census, Website accessed at <[http://cpar.unomaha.edu/table\\_3b1.pdf](http://cpar.unomaha.edu/table_3b1.pdf)> on February 1, 2005, 13.

<sup>65</sup> Pinney, n.p.

<sup>66</sup> Perkey, 52.



# Historic Overview of Dawes County

with all the camp equipage, tools, and grading paraphernalia for the work.”<sup>67</sup>

By August 17, 1889, the Burlington Northern had reached Belmont and the town served as the railroad’s terminus while the Belmont Tunnel was under construction. Passengers were obliged to take a stage line from Belmont to Crawford to connect to the Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley Railroad line twelve miles to

the north.<sup>68</sup> Just over a week later on August 25, 1889, the tunnel was complete and the Crawford Tribune declared, “Daylight is now shining through the Pine Ridge tunnel from end to end.”<sup>69</sup>

In November 1889, the Belmont Post Office was established with Clarence L. Phelps, a local dairy farmer, as postmaster.<sup>70</sup> By 1913, the town had several stores, a church, and a grain elevator and potato warehouse along the railroad.

The town had strong ties to the railroad as many railroad employees took up residence in the town. The railroad built a depot, section house, and water tank at Belmont. Among the railroad employees were members of its “Bridge gang,” who were responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the Belmont Tunnel.<sup>71</sup>



View of Belmont

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

---

<sup>67</sup> Pinney, n.p.

<sup>68</sup> Pinney, n.p.

<sup>69</sup> Pinney, C4

<sup>70</sup> Ephraim D. Dickson III, *Portrait of a Rural Community*. Website accessed at <[www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/PostOfficeBelmont.html](http://www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/PostOfficeBelmont.html)> on February 2, 2005.

<sup>71</sup> “Belmont,” *Chadron Times*, 26 Feb. 1903, n.p. Article taken from website <[www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/CTFeb2603.html](http://www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/CTFeb2603.html)> on February 2, 2005.

At its height Belmont boasted 28 buildings including two stores, a telephone office, pool hall, lumberyard, ice house, grain elevator, saloon, potato cellars, machine shop, and the railroad depot.<sup>72</sup>

The town reached its peak population of 60 in 1950. Seven years later, however, the local post office was dissolved.<sup>73</sup> The next few decades saw a slow decline culminating in 1982, when the Burlington Northern bypassed the Belmont Tunnel, with a new double track to the west. Today, only two abandoned houses and the Belmont school remain standing.

---

<sup>72</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 37.

<sup>73</sup> Perkey, 52.

# History of Ranching in Dawes County

---

The high plains of western Nebraska are well suited to the business of ranching. Dawes County is home to the shortgrass prairie, defined as an area with very little annual rainfall in which grasses generally use all available moisture before the end of the growing season. The dry climate of the region cures these grasses retaining their nutritive value through the summer, autumn and winter seasons. Vegetation of the area is dominated by blue gramma and buffalo grasses but also included are midgrasses such as junegrass and western wheatgrass.

The topography and climate of the region is also an integral part of the suitability of Dawes County to ranching. The area is characterized by a mixture of rolling plains and badlands with highly eroded benches, clay hardpan, and steep-sided bluffs. The Pine Ridge Escarpment also divides the High Plains to the south from the Missouri Plateau to the north. This escarpment cuts across the northwest corner of Nebraska from Wyoming into South Dakota. It is a ridge of low hills and bluffs, marked by buttes and deeply cut in places by canyons and ravines. The primary vegetation of the area is grassland, dominated by medium height grasses, but also supporting short grasses and forbs. Consistent dry winds help to dry and cure these prairie grasses. In the winter months, these winds sweep the snow off the tops of the region's rolling hills leaving the grasses exposed for cattle to forage.<sup>1</sup>



Plains of Northern Sioux County

Discovery of the potential of these ranges for cattle grazing was accidental. In 1864, a U.S. government trader who became snowed in on the Laramie plains in southwestern Wyoming

---

<sup>1</sup> Lauren Brown. Grasslands (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, 1985), 54.

let loose his two oxen. Instead of perishing in the harsh winter, the oxen returned the next spring in better condition than when they were turned loose, having grazed on the dried grass of the wind blown highlands.<sup>2</sup> In Sioux County, areas north of the Niobrara River had been used for summer and winter pastures in the early 1870s. However, areas south of the Niobrara were known as the “sandhills desert” an area unfit for cattle grazing. Ranchers were so leery of letting their cattle into this area that line riders were stationed along the north edge of the region to turn back drifting cattle. In March 1878, J. C. Dahlman, a cowboy on the Newman Ranch in present-day Sheridan County, was caught in a snow storm while driving cattle near the sandhills region. The crew was forced to abandon the herd. In the spring, Dahlman entered the sandhills to gather up his herd and found his herd and a large group of stray cattle had been fattened by the abundant grass of the area.<sup>3</sup>

Once word of the suitability of the high plains for ranching spread, cattle ranchers in Texas began to drive their cattle north into these areas to mature and fatten their herds.<sup>4</sup> Cattle were driven north to Nebraska on the Chisholm, Dodge City, and Texas Trails through Oklahoma and Kansas. As these areas became more settled, trails moved west into New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. So too did the major cattle shipping points, where cattle fattened on the plains could be shipped to eastern beef markets.

In the late 1860s, Schuyler in Colfax County was the first cattle shipping point established in Nebraska. A shipping point in Nebraska was sought after by cattlemen because of dissatisfaction of the freight rates of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Union Pacific was willing to give cattlemen better shipping rates at a station that was closer to Chicago. By 1874, settlers in Kansas and Nebraska had pushed the cattle trail and shipping points west to the now infamous cow towns of Dodge City, KS and Ogallala, NE. In 1875, it was estimated by the *Omaha Weekly Bee* that 75,000 head of cattle passed through the station at Ogallala during that year.<sup>5</sup>

In 1881, construction of railroads west into Iowa and Nebraska, high demand for beef in the eastern markets, and rising prices led to boom in the cattle industry. Authors Robert E. Strahorn and Walter Baron von Richtohoven declared that there were riches to be made in the cattle business. Very little capital was needed to start a ranch on the open range

---

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Nimmo. Report in Regard to the Range and Ranch Cattle Business of the United States. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1885), 5.

<sup>3</sup> Dick Everett. Conquering the Great American Desert: Nebraska. (Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1975), 272.

<sup>4</sup> Nimmo, 6.

<sup>5</sup> Everett, 265-267.

# History of Ranching in Dawes County

and there were plenty of investors willing to back cattle ventures.<sup>6</sup> Consequently, ranchers streamed into western Nebraska.

Ranchers that settled the area found thousands of acres of unsettled open range and good sources of water in local rivers such as the Niobrara and White Rivers. The premise that cattle will not walk more than 15 miles a day for water dictated the size of most small ranches. Thus, the ranch being the primary watering hole for the cattle, a typical ranch extended out seven miles from the ranch station.<sup>7</sup> These early open range ranches were little more than outposts often consisting of a temporary sod or log house, a small shelter for horses, and perhaps a small outbuilding.

Edgar Beecher Bronson may have been one of the first ranchers in the county when he brought his first herd to Deadman's Creek in 1878. The Deadman Ranch (Three Crows brand) was located five miles south of Fort Robinson near the county line. Charles F. Coffee established the O 10



A Ranchman's Home

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

Bar Ranch on Hat Creek in 1879 (SX00-017). Dr. E.B. Graham also established the O 4 Ranch on the Niobrara River around that same time (Agate Springs Ranch, SX00-002). S. F. Emmons and Bob Brewster established the Warbonnet Ranch in 1878 (SX00-020).<sup>8</sup> Other early ranches in the area include Weeks Ranch and Graham & Snyder Ranch both established in 1878.<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> Yost, 121-122.

<sup>7</sup> Everett, 273.

<sup>8</sup> Francis Moul. *Prairie Grass Dividing: The Land, Life, and People of Sioux County, Nebraska*. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1998), 84-85.

<sup>9</sup> G.L. Shumway. *Map of Early Cattle Ranches in Western Nebraska*. Original surveyor map on file at the Nebraska State Historical Society Library and Archives, Lincoln.





Unknown Ranch in Sioux County

(Sioux County Historical Society Photograph Collections)

Edgar Beecher Bronson was the nephew of famed preacher and author, Henry Ward Beecher. Formerly a reporter for the New York Tribune, Bronson headed west in 1877 to learn the cattle business under the directive of Clarence King—first director of the United States Geological Survey and owner of large mining and cattle operations in the American West.<sup>10</sup> Bronson worked for one season in Wyoming before starting his own ranch with 716 cows with calves. Bronson chose Sioux County for the site of his first ranch. In 1878, the country was truly the frontier:

*For three years we had no county organization. Every man was a law unto himself. In the extreme northwest corner of Nebraska we were nominally attached for all legal and taxable purposes to the next organized county on the east, Holt, whose county seat, O'Neil (sic.), lay nearly three hundred miles away. But in merry frontier practice, Indians and road agents were so industrious that for the first three years of our occupation no tax assessor or other county or state official ever appeared as a reminder that, technically, we dwelt within the pale of the law.<sup>11</sup>*

<sup>10</sup> Moul, 85.

<sup>11</sup> Moul, 85.

# History of Ranching in Dawes County

---

Bartlett Richards came west from his home in Vermont for a year of vacation to recover from stomach and eye ailments. In August 1879, Richards arrived in Cheyenne, Wyoming and landed a job on a ranch eighty miles north of the city. Just one year later, he purchased 100 heifer calves for \$9.00 a head and borrowed money from relatives back east to purchase 900 additional head. With this herd, he established the Shipwheel Ranch on the banks of the Belle Fourche River 275 miles northeast of Cheyenne.<sup>12</sup>

In 1883, Richards purchased Edgar Beecher Bronson's Three Crow Ranch on Deadman's Creek. One of the crows was removed from the brand and the ranch was renamed the 33 Ranch. Several years later, Richards and his brother, DeForest established a bank in Chadron, which would later become the First National Bank of Chadron.<sup>13</sup> Richards sold his bank and home in Chadron in 1900 to Sioux County rancher Charles F. Coffee for 2,000 cows with calves by their side. This herd was driven east to Sheridan County to establish a new ranch—the Spade Ranch.<sup>14</sup> There are several ranching innovations for which Richards is credited including the fencing off of summer and winter pastures, drilling wells for adequate water, preservation of hay meadows for winter feed, and the dipping of cattle for lice and other insects.<sup>15</sup>

In 1880, the Wyoming firm of Price and Jenks established a ranch on the banks of Chadron Creek, five miles southeast of the current town of Chadron. The Half Diamond E Ranch also had a post office, known then as the Chadron Post Office. In 1884, Howard G. Furman settled along the banks of the Niobrara near what is now Marsland to start a ranching operation. In the early 1880s Furman, who was from Pennsylvania, had spent several years transporting freight on the Sidney to Deadwood trail and had become attracted to the country around Marsland, then a stage station on the trail.<sup>16</sup> There were numerous other ranchers that settled Dawes County in the 1880s including the Powers brothers, Van Tassel, William Braddock, and Howard G. Furman.

There were two basic rules applied to control of the open range: 1) priority right—first come, first served or first one to settle the range, uses the range; and 2) accustomed range—it

---

<sup>12</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 5.

<sup>13</sup> Celebrating Chadron's 100th Year: July 12-20, 1985. (Chadron: Chadron Centennial Souvenir Program, 1985), 33.

<sup>14</sup> Celebrating Chadron's 100th Year: July 12-20, 1985. (Chadron: Chadron Centennial Souvenir Program, 1985), 33. For more information on the Spade Ranch, consult the Nebraska Historic Building Survey for Sheridan County, prepared by Mead & Hunt for the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>15</sup> Celebrating Chadron's 100th Year: July 12-20, 1985. (Chadron: Chadron Centennial Souvenir Program, 1985), 33.

<sup>16</sup> Chadron Narrative History Project Committee, 13.

## HISTORY OF BRANDING IN NEBRASKA AND SIOUX AND DAWES COUNTY

In 1866, the Nebraska Territorial legislature passed a law that required distinctive brands for marked stock. Each brand was to be registered with the local county clerk. Duplicated brands were fined from \$20 to \$100. Altering or defacing a brand was also subject to fine or forfeiture of the defaced animal.

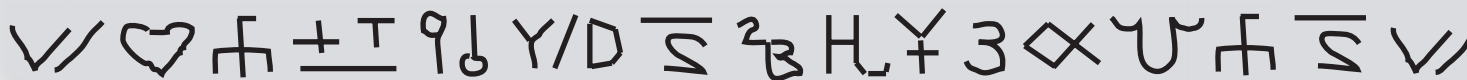
In 1877, the Nebraska legislature passed a law that required cattle owners to record their brands in the county clerk's offices of each county west of a line between ranges 16 and 17 west except for Dawson, Gosper, Phelps, Harlan, Furnas, and Red Willow Counties. This same law made the penalty for defacing or misbranding cattle a fine of \$2,000 and a five year jail sentence. The law also prohibited ear-marking of more than half of the ear and solid brands.<sup>1</sup>

Though the regional brand registration system addressed the concern of stealing stock by altering the brand to a newly registered brand, ranchers were not satisfied with the system feeling it was still too easy for brands to be altered. In 1879, the state legislature amended the 1877 act, creating a brand committee for each county that consisted of the county clerk and two "bona fide" stockmen of the county that were appointed by the county commissioners. The purpose of the committee was to review new brands to ensure that they were distinctive from existing brands. The committee had the power to request that the design of a new brand be changed to make it more distinctive. They were also required to reject any brand that added a bar; a quarter, half, or full circle; or a quarter, half, or full diamond to a previously registered brand. Merely adding these shapes to an existing brand did not provide a brand that was distinctive and not easily replicated. In 1898, the Nebraska legislature enacted a brand law that required statewide registration of brands, which started on July 1, 1899.<sup>2</sup>

## BRAND TYPOLOGY

Brands can include symbols such as numbers, letters, symbols, slashes, dots, bars, circles or part circles, diamonds, boxes, or triangles. Brands are read from left to right, top to bottom, and outside to inside. So for example, H3 would be read as "H Three Bar" and (=) would be "Quarter Circle Double Bars Quarter Circle".<sup>3</sup> Brands could be placed on the jaw, neck, ribs, shoulder, and hip on each side of an animal. The neck location was primarily used for branding horses.<sup>4</sup> Besides the ranch brand, cattle often had two other brands: the road-brand, which helped drovers keep track of cattle, and the tally-brand used to count the number of cattle on a range.<sup>5</sup>

Most cattle brands consisted of simple combinations of letters or numbers and shapes that signified the name of the ranch such as 7—L (Seven Bar Ell) or A2 (Big-A-Two). Creation of a brand design often had special significance. Some brands were simply a combination of the owners initials such as the GT brand registered in Sioux County on February 7, 1887 by George Turner (Nunn n.d.:5).



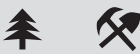












# History of Ranching in Dawes County

Owners initials formed connected type brands. Dr. E. B. Graham of Sioux County chose the 04 (O Four) brand because his ranch was located near the 104th meridian. Col. C. F. Coffee's brands, 3 (Square Topped Three Bar) and 010 (O Ten Bar), were both brands that were from herds trailed up from Texas. Indeed, the 3 (Square Topped Three Bar) Brand was originally a trail brand.<sup>6</sup>

Some brands have characteristics that fall into the following categories:

Category	Characteristic	Example of Brands
Leaning	Letters or characters leaning or oriented in a slanted position	
Lazy	Letters or characters set in a horizontal position	
Crazy	Iconic symbols	
Broken	Letters or characters that are split or broken into sections	 Broken B
Flying	Short curved strokes or "wings" at the top of the brand	
Walking	Short bars at the bottom of the brand or angular extensions of letters	
Running	Changing angular lines into curves	
Reversed	Letters or recognizable characters reversed	
Hanging	Letters or characters connected at the ends as if one were hanging off the other	
Connected	Letters or characters connected to each other to make a new symbol	
Rocking	A quarter circle symbol at the bottom of the brand	

(Nunn n.d.:1; Dary 2005)

<sup>1</sup> Burleigh, 42.

<sup>2</sup> Joe Nunn. *History of Brands and Branding*. Manuscript on file at the Nebraska State Historical Society Library and Archives, Lincoln, 3.

<sup>3</sup> Nunn, 4-5.

<sup>4</sup> Nunn, 1.

<sup>5</sup> Burleigh, 40.

<sup>6</sup> Nunn, 4-5.



was not customary to drive stock off their accustomed ground.<sup>17</sup> The latter rule prevented drovers from stopping too long or too close to an established ranch.

On February 15, 1877, the Nebraska legislature passed the Stock Act, which put into law the principle of the accustomed range. The Act provided for a fine of \$100 to anyone driving cattle off their accustomed range and a fine of \$200 for any drover that stops within three miles of a ranch for more than two days. The fine for driving cattle off their accustomed range was increased in 1879 to \$100 per head.<sup>18</sup>

The accustomed range of some ranchers in the area was huge. The vast Coffee rangelands at one time spread from just south of the Black Hills in South Dakota to the North Platte River in the south. These rangelands went as far west as Lusk, Wyoming and as far east as Gordon, Nebraska—between 150 and 200 miles from west to east.<sup>19</sup>

Though laws of accustomed range protected ranchers' rights to this land, many began to acquire key parcels of land in the early 1880s when surveyors arrived in the area and it was apparent that settlers were moving west. Ranchers targeted key parcels that were close to the home ranch, or that contained watering holes or other strategic spots on the range. At that time the Pre-emption



Amos Jacoby's Place

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

Act of 1841, Homestead Act of 1862 and Timber Culture Act of 1873 provided a total of 480 acres in claims. In general, 2,500 acres was needed to establish a small ranch.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Everett, 274.

<sup>18</sup> David Robert Burleigh. *Range Cattle Industry in Nebraska to 1890*. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska), 52.

<sup>19</sup> Moul, 87; Bell, 96.

<sup>20</sup> Everett, 274.

# History of Ranching in Dawes County

---

So it was no wonder that ranchers often tried to illegally obtain land beyond the 480 acres using a number of different schemes. Dummy entrymen were used by ranchers—ranchers would give cowboys on his ranch \$50 to enter a homestead on a watering hole and the 160 acres around it. The cowboy had to “live” on the land for five years, after which he could “prove up” and turn over the land to his boss. The Timber Culture Act of 1873 allowed title to 160-acre parcel to anyone who would plant at least 40 acres of timber and keep the trees in growing condition for ten years. Cowboys used these so called “tree claims” to acquire land for their bosses, who would buy the parcel as soon as it was proved up. Cowboys also filed pre-emption claims to acquire land—all that was needed was funding from the boss and sworn affidavits of residence on the pre-empted parcel from other obliging cowboys.<sup>21</sup>

As the ranchers feared, the arrival of the railroad in 1885 brought a flood of settlers to the region. Ranchers saw their rangelands dissected by settlers’ claims. However, some of the areas largest ranchers had anticipated the westward movement of settlers and begun to protect their rangelands by fencing them in—rangelands that were accustomed range, not land owned by a rancher. Ranchers believed that the rules of priority right and accustomed range gave them the right to fence in government land waiting to be claimed by homesteaders or even land owned and left unused by railroad companies. In 1886, a land commissioner report stated that six Sioux County ranches had unlawful enclosures of 198,620 acres. C.F. Coffee & Company had enclosed 6,000 acres, though at the time of the report the commissioner noted that the fence was being removed. Two of the other six firms were in the process of removing fence: Dakota Stock & Grazing Company (5,380 acres) and Dakota Stock Company (61,968 acres). The Niobrara River Cattle Company had enclosed 20,000 acres; the War Bonnet Live Stock Company-5,272 acres; and the ranch of J.R. Hunter-100,000 acres.<sup>22</sup>

Though some ranchers saw the arrival of the railroad as a threat to their ranching endeavors, others saw opportunities. When the railroad arrived in Sioux County in 1885, Sioux County rancher Col. Coffee saw the benefit to his ranching business. Coffee shipped his first train-load of cattle out of Chadron on August 17, 1885.<sup>23</sup> A year later, Coffee constructed some stock pens along a siding of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad in extreme

---

<sup>21</sup> Everett, 275.

<sup>22</sup> Moul, 113-114.

<sup>23</sup> Jamie Williams Bell. *Born A Rebel: The Life and Times of Nebraska Cattleman Charles Franklin Coffee*, (Chadron State College, Chadron, 1995), 83.

western Sioux County, just a hundred yards from the state line with Wyoming. Coffee chose this site to cater to Wyoming cattlemen who would save four cents per hundred weight in shipping charges for shipping out of Nebraska instead of Wyoming.<sup>24</sup>

As more and more settlers streamed into the area, heated confrontations between settlers and ranchers over illegal fencing of claims prompted government action. On February 25, 1885, the Van Wyck Act was passed making it illegal to fence in public domain.<sup>25</sup> In 1901, “ranching interests” persuaded U.S. Representative Justin Bowersock of Kansas to introduce a bill that would provide 10 year land leases of public land for two cents per acre per year. This was an attempt to legitimize the illegally fenced acreage held by ranchers in the west. The bill was almost a success having passed both houses. However, President Roosevelt vetoed the bill, which brought to his attention the vast amounts of acreage in the west that was left untaxed.<sup>26</sup>

In 1902, the Justice Department began investigating the illegal fencing of public domain. Interior Secretary Hitchcock issued an edict that all illegal fences on some 800 ranches be removed within 60 days.<sup>27</sup> No action was taken until 1906, when several ranchers including Bartlett Richards were convicted and sent to a year in prison. In the meantime, ranchers that removed the illegal fences had the ever growing problem of having large herds and rangelands that were increasingly being claimed and settled on by homesteaders.

Nebraska legislator Charles Cornell of Valentine and Nebraska rancher Dan Adamson attempted to solve the plight of the rancher through the Kinkaid Act. The homestead filing law was initially written to permit a claim of 1,280 acres of land. The large size of the claim would allow ranchers the acreage they needed to survive and would bring public land under the tax rolls. Cornell proposed the law to Moses P. Kinkaid, U.S. congressman in Nebraska’s sixth district. Kinkaid introduced the bill to Congress and after the acreage of each claim was cut in half to 640 acres, the Kinkaid Act was passed in 1904.

Many ranchers immediately began to take advantage of the Kinkaid Act. Some ranchers obtained parcels fraudulently by transporting widows and veterans from the east to

---

<sup>24</sup> Bell, 87.

<sup>25</sup> Everett, 288.

<sup>26</sup> Matthew Beerman. Settling the Sandhills: A Study in Conflict. Website accessed at <http://cse.unl.edu/~mbeerman/histday.html>, 2005.

<sup>27</sup> Beerman, 3.

# History of Ranching in Dawes County

stake claims on their accustomed range.<sup>28</sup> Though the act did aid ranchers in extending their holdings, it also had a devastating effect on the ranching industry as it attracted huge streams of settlers to the area. Settlement of these new Kinkaid claims disrupted ranch operations tremendously. A local rancher exclaimed, “where a settler takes up 640 acres, he disturbed the grazing on 6,400”.<sup>29</sup> Even if settlers did not fence off their claim, their fields of crops still proved troublesome as ranchers had to employ extra riders to keep cattle out of the fields to avoid paying damages to the owner. Sometimes settlers exacerbated the problem by intentionally planting small patches of corn in the middle of the grazing lands of large ranches to assert their claim.<sup>30</sup>



Settler's Home near Crawford, NE

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

A series of winter storms across the plains in the winters of 1885/1886 and 1886/1887, caused the loss of hundreds of thousands of cattle on the range.<sup>31</sup> Deep snow covered the traditionally wind swept hills and cattle starved or froze to death. Fences put up to keep grangers out also contributed to the death toll, as cattle not allowed to roam into more sheltered areas of the range often died huddled up against the fence. The loss for many of the larger ranches was devastating with many losing 90% of their stock.

This disaster was precipitated by overstocking of the range during the cattle boom of the early 1880s. In 1884, S.P. Delatour, a rancher from Arkansas, was driving his herd of 1,200 cattle north from Ogallala and found “not a mile of fence nor a settler’s cabin all the way to

---

<sup>28</sup> Beerman, 2.

<sup>29</sup> Yost, 204.

<sup>30</sup> Yost, 203.

<sup>31</sup> The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated that the loss of the 1886/87 winter numbered 2,086,060. Yost, 142.



Fort Robinson, but cattle everywhere.”<sup>32</sup> He found the range near Marsland crowded with 22,000 head of cattle. The Die Out of 1885-1887 and the condition of the range proved as a wake up call to many ranchers of the dangers of relying solely on the range for cattle foraging.

The reliability of beef production was becoming increasingly important as during the first few decades of the twentieth century, the U.S. was consuming larger amounts of beef. During World War I, beef consumption rose and beef cattle prices rose to an unprecedented high of \$14.50 per hundred weight in 1918.<sup>33</sup> During the war, people were not very particular about their beef buying—in some instances buying very poor quality beef. However, after the war people began to prefer younger beef that was more marbled.

Consumer demand for higher-quality beef and the higher price such beef brought at markets prompted more and more ranchers to improve their herds. Cattle on the open range in Nebraska were largely Texas longhorns with a small amount of “American” or “native” cattle (mostly Shorthorn/Durham crosses).<sup>34</sup> In 1904, Professor E. A. Burnett of the University of Nebraska warned ranchers at a meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers’ Association that range cattle were too small and were late to mature. Burnett suggested cattle that were heavy boned and built lower.<sup>35</sup> Higher breeds of cattle also provided more beef than their “native” counterparts and thus more meat could be produced with fewer cattle.

Herefords gained popularity as a breed that could withstand the winters of the range and provide high quality beef. On March 15, 1920, the first auction of Herefords was held in Crawford by Buffington-Swinbank and Associated Breeders. Soon after the sale, the Crawford Hereford Breeders Association was organized and sales were held in the exhibit hall in the Crawford City Park.<sup>36</sup>

At the turn of the twentieth century inspection of brands was conducted by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association only at livestock markets including the two Indian Agencies at Pine Ridge and Rosebud, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Chicago, and other points maintained for members of the WSGA.<sup>37</sup> Association members were assessed a fee for the

---

<sup>32</sup> Yost, 135.

<sup>33</sup> John T. Schlebecker, *Cattle Raising on the Plains: 1900-1961*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1963), 60.

<sup>34</sup> Burleigh, 54.

<sup>35</sup> Yost, 276.

<sup>36</sup> Pinney, C40.

# History of Ranching in Dawes County

---



Harvest Scene Near Crawford, NE

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

inspection service. However, non-members also benefited from the service, without paying the fee. This led to severe financial problems in various stock growers' associations. In 1927, inspection of all cattle going through livestock markets was required by the Nebraska legislature.

Throughout this period ranchers began adopting a concept termed by John T. Schlebecker as ranch farming. The Die Out of 1885-87 demonstrated the unreliability of the open range for foraging. In general, 30-40 acres of land was needed to fatten one cow for market. This meant that a ranch with just 1,000 head of cattle would need 30-40,000 acres to survive—a number equal to over 46 sections of land. The new ranch farmer reduced the size of his herd and produced hay in the summer to provide supplemental feed over winter months. Those ranchers that had better quality soils often produced hay and other fodder as cash crops.<sup>38</sup> The concept spread as by 1910, 84% of livestock on the plains was fed from the range. By 1920, 80% of livestock feed came from the range.<sup>39</sup>

---

<sup>37</sup> Yost, 228.

<sup>38</sup> Schlebecker, 97.

<sup>39</sup> Schlebecker, 82.



Nels Engebretsen Ranch, Sioux Co.

(Sioux County Historical Society Photograph Collections)

The introduction of the new practice of “ranch farming” had a direct impact on the architecture of the ranch.<sup>40</sup> Ranch farming was a more labor intensive operation that centered on the ranch itself. Summer hay production necessitated large barns or other hay shelters and more shelter for an increased number of field hands. Larger ranches may have included a more elaborate house, horse barn, and various

outbuildings including some sort of shelter for ranch hands. More of the seasonal activities of branding, calving, and sorting livestock began to be conducted on the ranch rather than out on the range. Ranches in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were more carefully planned than ranches on the open range. The ranch house was often situated on the north or west side of the complex with the barn on the south or east side. The yard around the house was often fenced to keep cattle and other livestock out.

Through the 1920s, ranchers increased their production of forage crops including wild grasses, hay, tame cultivated grasses such as crested wheatgrass and alfalfa. In 1930, hay crops covered 42,544 acres in Dawes County and 45,678 acres in Sioux County.<sup>41</sup> Undoubtedly, those ranchers that had a surplus of hay gained extra income from the sale of forage crops to other ranchers. This may have been particularly true of ranchers in Dawes County, where better quality soils allowed for more forage production. Many ranchers shifted from winter feeding to more regular “maintenance” feeding.<sup>42</sup> By 1924, up to two tons of hay was put into storage for each cow for winter feeding.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>40</sup> The term “ranch-farming” is extensively used by John T. Schlebecker in *Cattle Raising on the Plains: 1900-1961*.

<sup>41</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1930.

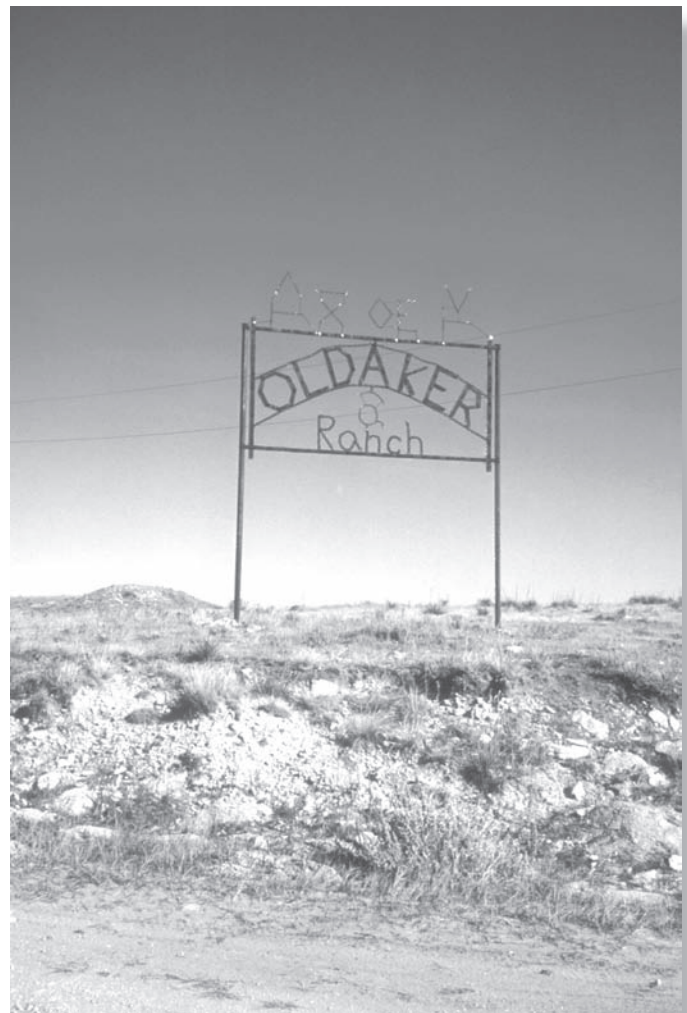
<sup>42</sup> Schlebecker, 83-84.

<sup>43</sup> Schlebecker, 96.



# History of Ranching in Dawes County

As quickly as the new concept of ranch-farming was adopted, it was replaced in some instances by pasture farming where ranchers rotated parcels for grazing in certain seasons.<sup>44</sup> This practice was combined with supplemental feeding to produce the largest amount of meat per acre.<sup>45</sup> The evolution of ranching on the plains was moving toward more control of all aspects of the business. Ranchers began to develop better water facilities instead of relying solely on natural resources such as springs and streams. Calving and sorting of cattle was increasingly done on the ranch rather than on the range. Research by state agricultural experiment stations showed that closer supervision of calving and young calves lessened mortality rates and improved the quality of beef. This was especially important as consumers were increasingly demanding younger more tender cuts of beef. Hay and other forage crops were dried and stored in barns or out in the open in open sided hay sheds or in piles.



Entrance Sign for Oldaker Ranch (SX00-241)

The centralization of ranching activities such as calving and sorting of cattle had an impact on the ranch. Structures such as cattle chutes, corrals, calving sheds, and sorting sheds began to appear on the ranch as activities moved from the open range to the ranch. Complexes as a whole were set back quite a distance from the road, so much so that ranchers often put up elaborate signs to mark the entry to their ranch. The range also began to change as ranchers improved water supplies by building windmills and wells on their ranges.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Rotating livestock between winter and summer pastures is common practice in present-day Sioux County.

<sup>45</sup> Schlebecker, 92-93.

<sup>46</sup> Schlebecker, 113.

The depression and severe drought of the 1920s and 1930s caused the loss of many cattle on the western ranges. Ranchers who switched to ranch and pasture farming were less affected by the drought than those who relied solely on the range. Several government drought relief programs were put into place to aid ranchers including the Drought Relief Service, which purchased nearly 8 million cattle by the end of 1934 and provided ranchers with emergency feed loans.<sup>47</sup> The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 was also passed to regulate grazing millions of acres of public land.

Feedlot operations began to spring up in the mid twentieth century, where cattle were fattened for market in feedlots rather than on the range. The process of shipping cattle to market and penning them up until they could be inspected caused the cattle to lose weight, and value.<sup>48</sup> Some feedlots requested that inspection be done at local feedlots or shipping points. The stock grower's resisted this as they were barely covering expenses for inspectors at the major markets, let alone adding extra inspectors at the local level. The problem of inspection was precipitated by the emergence of the trucking industry and local livestock sales rings.

In the early 1930s, small local livestock sale rings became more widespread. Cattle could be easily hauled to these local rings with trucks. Local sales rings were often un-inspected by brand or health inspectors. As a result, cattle theft or cattle rustling became more widespread than ever. "Rubber tired rustlers" used trucks to load cattle from often remote pastures and transport them to far away markets or to local markets that were not brand inspected. Stock associations attempted to combat this problem by backing a law that required drivers transporting livestock to carry certificates authorizing the transport of livestock.<sup>49</sup>

Diseases have plagued ranchers since the days of the open range. Tick fever was one of the first serious diseases on the northern ranges, brought up on cattle trailed onto the northern ranges from Texas. The disease was so serious that Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri banned movement of Texas cattle through their states. The serious impact of these diseases on the fast emerging cattle industry prompted the government to establish the Bureau of Animal Husbandry in 1884. The Bureau immediately began to tackle the Tick fever epidemic, which was finally brought under control by 1917.<sup>50</sup>

---

<sup>47</sup> Schlebecker, 141.

<sup>48</sup> Yost, 242.

<sup>49</sup> Yost, 247.

<sup>50</sup> Schlebecker, 65.

# History of Ranching in Dawes County

---

The proliferation of local un-inspected sales rings in the 1930s brought about a serious outbreak of mange or scabies in 1936. The Nebraska Bureau of Animal Husbandry, under the direction of its Chief, Dr. J. M. Anderson, initiated an extensive dipping program. Every cow had to be dipped in a hot sulphurous liquid to eliminate the disease. Some of the larger ranches built dipping chutes that could be used by the surrounding smaller ranches.<sup>51</sup> After several years, the disease was brought to a halt.

The drought and depression of the 1920s and 1930s drove many settlers out of Sioux and Dawes Counties. Many ranchers bought claims from these settlers and expanded their holdings. The average farm size in Sioux County in 1930 was 1,305 acres as compared to 1,636 in 1940. Farms in Dawes County averaged 954 acres in 1930 compared to 1,011 acres in 1940.<sup>52</sup>

Many Sioux County ranchers established a second home in Harrison in the mid to late nineteenth century. Town homes for ranchers became popular after the blizzard of 1949, when many families became trapped in their remote ranches with very few supplies. As the only high school in the county is in Harrison, many purchased a town home when their children were ready to attend school. Some ranchers' children also stayed with relatives or friends in Harrison.

The advent of the automobile brought changes to everyday activities on the ranch. Instead of riding on horseback to drive livestock from the summer to winter pasture, many ranchers began using trailers to haul small numbers of cattle and ATVs to drive larger herds. Some of the larger ranches even utilize planes to survey



Oldaker Ranch (SX00-241)

---

<sup>51</sup> Yost, 255-256.

<sup>52</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1930 and 1940.

conditions of the range and the herd. However, some ranchers still use horses in their daily operations and have resisted use of ATVs.

Mechanization also had an impact on the make-up of the ranch. As threshers, tractors and other machinery grew in size, old barns were replaced by metal sheds and other pre-fabricated buildings. Some of the old ranch houses were also replaced with more modern structures. In the more remote regions of the area, extended family members often live on one ranch in two or more separate houses. These extended family ranch complexes are particularly common in southern and western Sioux County.

After World War II, large commercial feedlots had begun to emerge. In 1945, around one million cattle were finished in feedlots. That number jumped to 1.4 million in 1959; and 4.02 million in 1972. So, rather than producing finished beef, ranchers in western Nebraska began to sell steers to these large feedlot operations, where they are fattened and sent to market.<sup>53</sup>

---

<sup>53</sup> Yost, 293.



# History of Fort Robinson

## FORT ROBINSON AND THE RED CLOUD AGENCY

With the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, the Sioux tribes were confined to the Great Sioux Reservation, an area that roughly comprised all of present-day South Dakota. Sioux tribes were to move to this reservation in exchange for yearly rations and annuities, which would be distributed by the government at agencies, run by the Indian Bureau and located throughout the region. Agencies were often, but not always attached to existing military posts and not only served the needs of the Native Americans but also monitored their activities. By the early 1870s, there were two Indian Agencies in northwestern Nebraska--the Red Cloud Agency in Dawes County and Spotted Tail Agency in Sheridan County. By 1874, the Red Cloud Agency was facing hostilities from non-agency Lakotas, particularly the Minneconjous. Several serious incidents prompted the Indian Bureau to send troops to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies--the death of Agency Agent Saville's chief clerk and nephew, Frank Appleton; and the death of Lt. Levi H. Robinson and Cpl. John C. Coleman, who were escorting a supply train from Fort Laramie. Colonel John Smith led four infantry companies and one cavalry unit from Fort D.A. Russell and Fort Laramie—a total of 949 men—to the Red Cloud Agency.

Trudging through the deep snow of March and fording the White River several times, the cavalry unit arrived on March 5, 1874; the infantry arrived three days later on March 8.<sup>1</sup> Colonel Smith immediately handed out troop assignments, sending some companies on to the Spotted Tail Agency. Company F, Eighth Infantry; Companies B and K of the Thirteenth Infantry;



Red Cloud Agency, 1876 (Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

<sup>1</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American West* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999), 14.



### FORT ROBINSON TO CAMP SHERIDAN TRAIL

In 1874, the U.S. Army established a 42-mile-long wagon trail between Fort Robinson and the adjacent Red Cloud Agency (No. 2) near the White River in western Dawes County and Camp Sheridan and the Spotted Tail Agency on Beaver Creek in western Sheridan County in northwest Nebraska. The Fort Robinson to Camp Sheridan Trail wound its way along ridges and between hills northeastward from present-day Crawford to Chadron and then eastward towards the Metcalf State Wildlife Management Area north of Hay Springs, Nebraska. The trail passed between two prominent buttes, known as “Sheridan Gates”.

The wagon trail was used to freight supplies from Fort Laramie and Fort Robinson to the soldiers posted at Camp Sheridan and the Brulé Sioux under the leadership of Chief Spotted Tail. The road also linked the Brulé with the Red Cloud Band of the Ogallala Sioux. In 1878 the Brulé moved to the Rosebud Agency and the Oglala were moved to Pine Ridge Agency (Red Cloud Agency No. 4) in South Dakota. A branch of the trail was established that year to connect Fort Robinson with the new Pine Ridge Agency. In 1878 the U.S. Army began freighting supplies to Camp Sheridan from Fort Sidney, located about 125 miles south in Cheyenne County, Nebraska. In 1880 a telegraph line was established beside the trail. Camp Sheridan was abandoned in May 1881, but the trail continued to be used as a stage coach route until about 1886. Today, intermittent remnants of this once important trail can be seen in the form of wagon ruts incised into the rolling hills of Dawes and Sheridan Counties.

Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, and Company G, Third Cavalry were assigned to the Red Cloud Agency.<sup>2</sup>

A tent city was erected just outside the east stockade wall of the agency. On March 29, 1874, Colonel Smith named the camp after Lt. Levi Robinson of the Fourteenth Infantry, who had been killed on February 9, 1874 near Laramie Peak.<sup>3</sup> On May 6, the camp was moved to the confluence of the White River and Soldier Creek, just one-and-a-half miles west of the Agency.<sup>4</sup> The new camp was laid out with a parade ground of 160 yards square, six sets of adobe officers quarters, two log infantry barracks, log cavalry barracks, and nu-

---

<sup>2</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 14.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 20.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 24.

# History of Fort Robinson

---

merous other log buildings including storehouses, a laundress' quarters, a guard house, the Adjutant's office, bakery, grain house, shops, wagon master's quarters, and cavalry stable.<sup>5</sup>

From 1874 to 1876, Camp Robinson provided security to operations at the agency, escorted supply trains, pursued raiders, and removed white trespassers who were searching for gold in the Black Hills region of the Great Sioux Reservation.<sup>6</sup> As more and more miners streamed into the Black Hills, the government realized that it was going to be impossible to keep trespassers out of the region. In 1875, a special committee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs entered into talks with the Sioux for the "relinquishment" of the Black Hills. Talks failed as many Sioux opposed the sales of the Black Hills at any price.

## THE SIOUX WARS

The beginning of the Sioux War in 1876 brought about change at Fort Robinson. On November 29, 1875, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Evan Smith ordered all non-agency Indians to return to their respective reservations by January 31, 1876. All Indians found outside a reservation after that date would "be subject to military action". The ultimatum, however, did not work. A shortage of rations during the winter of 1875-76, an embargo on the sale of arms and ammunition at the agencies, and the elimination of traditional hunting grounds south of the North Platte River drove many Sioux to leave their reservations.<sup>7</sup> The population fell dramatically from over 13,000 in April 1876 to just 4,300 in August.<sup>8</sup>

In the aftermath of the battle at Little Bighorn, military reinforcements were sent into the area. Colonel Wesley Merritt and seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry scouted the country west of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. On July 17, 1876, the soldiers came upon a band of several hundred Cheyenne in northern Sioux County. The resulting skirmish, known as the Warbonnet Creek Skirmish, drove the Cheyenne party back to the Red Cloud Agency.<sup>9</sup> On July 22, 1876, control of the Red Cloud Agency was turned over to the military in response to the battle at Little Bighorn. In August, Camp Robinson was established as a headquarters for Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie to disarm the Oglala Sioux. By the end of the month, 650 soldiers had arrived at Camp Robinson and two camps—Camp

---

<sup>5</sup> William J. Callahan, Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency—Boundary Extension, National Historic Landmark Nomination (Washington, DC: National Park Service, n.d.), 13. Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American West*, xxii.

<sup>6</sup> Bill Callahan, 13.

<sup>7</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 79.

<sup>8</sup> Bill Callahan, 13.

<sup>9</sup> For more about the Warbonnet Creek Skirmish, see the Nebraska Historic Building Survey Report for Sioux County, prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

Custer and Camp Canby—had been established between the camp and the Red Cloud Agency.<sup>10</sup> By October, over 3,000 soldiers were encamped at Camp Robinson. As headquarters, Camp Robinson was the staging area for the Powder River Expedition, and the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions. In the spring of 1877, the Sioux War was coming to an end. In April, Dull Knife surrendered at Camp Robinson.

On July 22, 1876, control of the Red Cloud Agency was turned over to the military in response to the battle at Little Bighorn. In August, Camp Robinson was established as a headquarters for Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie to disarm the Oglala Sioux. By the end of the month, 650 soldiers had arrived at Camp Robinson and two camps—Camp Custer and Camp Canby—had been established between the camp and the Red Cloud Agency.<sup>11</sup> By October, over 3,000 soldiers were encamped at Camp Robinson. As headquarters, Camp Robinson was the staging area for the Powder River Expedition, and the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions. In the spring of 1877, the Sioux War was coming to an end. In April, Dull Knife surrendered at Camp Robinson.

### **THE DEATH OF CRAZY HORSE**

The death of the Lakota leader Crazy Horse in September 1877 is recognized by historians as the symbolic denouement of the military conquest of the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne and the possibility that they might reassert their domination over the Yellowstone and Powder River country in Wyoming and Montana. The Oglala chief, Crazy Horse pressed the U.S. Government for a reservation on the Powder River, which he claimed had been promised by General Crook, but the government refused. When the U.S. Army asked the Sioux if they would provide scouts for the campaign against the Nez Perce, Crazy Horse agreed promising to fight “until not a Nez Perce is left alive.” However, this statement was mistranslated as “until not a white man is left alive.” The Army believed that Crazy Horse remained hostile and intended to kill General Crook. Crazy Horse avoided one arrest attempt and sought refuge with Chief Spotted Tail. He agreed to return to Camp Robinson on September 5th with the acting agent at the Spotted Tail Agency to explain the misunderstanding. When he arrived, however, the soldiers escorted him to the guardhouse. Once inside the guardhouse, Crazy Horse caught sight of several prisoners already in the prison room panicked Crazy Horse. He drew a knife and struck out at the guards. Though Little Big Man tried to subdue him, Crazy Horse broke free and was stabbed in the right

---

<sup>10</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 85-86.

<sup>11</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 85-86.

# History of Fort Robinson

---

side with a bayonet.<sup>12</sup> Crazy Horse died of the wound that night. Although the incident was witnessed by a large crowd of Sioux, the chiefs kept their people under control. On October 25, 1877, the troops at Camp Robinson escorted the Oglalas from the Red Cloud Agency (No. 2) to the new agency (Red Cloud Agency No. 3) located on the Missouri River in present day central South Dakota. During the march, some 800 Oglala broke away from the column and carried away Crazy Horse's body to be buried on the Plains. This band raided in the Black Hills before joining Sitting Bull's Sioux in Canada. Spotted Tail's Band of Brulé Sioux was escorted about 40 miles east to the Spotted Tail Agency (No. 1) near Camp Sheridan in present day Sheridan County, Nebraska.

## THE CHEYENNE OUTBREAK

In 1877, the Northern Cheyenne were marched to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) to share a reservation with the Southern Cheyenne. The Cheyenne starved on inadequate rations. The buffalo had been driven off by earlier fall hunts by other tribes meaning there was little meat and few hides to trade for food. The extreme heat of the summer of 1878 and insufficient food weakened the Cheyenne, making them more susceptible to malaria and other diseases. Anti-malaria and other medicines were withheld. Chiefs Little Wolf and Dull Knife of the Northern Cheyenne asked that they be allowed to return to the Northern Plains as General Crook had promised if the Indian Territory was not to their liking. But the U.S. Government refused. On September 9, 1878, Dull Knife, Little Wolf, and their band of 351 men, women, and children began a trek of some seven hundred miles to the sand hills of western Nebraska. They abandoned their lodges and fought or eluded the U.S. Army and armed civilians for six weeks.

Exhausted by their flight, Dull Knife proposed going to the Red Cloud Agency (No. 2) at Camp Robinson for food and shelter. Little Wolf argued for continuing on to the Tongue River where they could feed and make their own shelters. Dull Knife led his 149 followers northwest toward the agency, not knowing it had been moved to Pine Ridge. During a blizzard on October 23, troops from Camp Robinson surrounded the band and escorted them to the post. The Indians were disarmed and interred in a log barracks while the Indian Bureau decided on the disposition of the Cheyenne group. When the War Department ordered that Dull Knife's band be immediately returned to Indian Territory, Dull Knife replied that his people would rather die, either by fighting or by killing themselves. The barracks doors were chained shut and the Cheyenne were denied food or firewood. After six days, the Cheyenne broke out of the barracks and fought their way out of the fort.

---

<sup>12</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 116.

This incident, known as the Cheyenne Outbreak, was among the last efforts of the tribe to remain in the Northern Plains. They fled to the rugged bluffs north of the fort, where for nearly two weeks they endured cold, hunger, and aggressive pursuit. Dull Knife's band was captured on January 21, 1879, after a final battle on Antelope Creek northwest of the fort. Nearly half of the group, 64 Cheyenne, had been killed.

Little Wolf's band of 202 Cheyenne wintered on the Niobrara River. In spring they continued northwest toward the Tongue River in Montana. After confining the remnants of Dull Knife's band at Fort Robinson for several months, the government agreed to establish a reservation for the Northern Cheyenne on the Tongue River, and the band was allowed to join Little Wolf and his followers.

#### **EXPANSION OF FORT ROBINSON**

The construction of railroads in western Nebraska and Wyoming changed the landscape of military outposts in the west. Many posts were closed and consolidated with others that were along railway lines. The arrival of the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley railroad on May 11, 1886 made Fort Robinson the most important post in the region. The War Department proposed that five cavalry and five infantry companies be stationed at Fort Robinson. On January 29, 1887, Congress passed a funding bill for the expansion of military posts—\$75,000 was earmarked for Fort Robinson. Expansion of the fort included a second, larger parade ground; seven new barracks; three sets of officers' quarters; two storehouses; and one stable. A site northwest of the existing installation was chosen for the post expansion as it afforded more space for the new parade ground.<sup>13</sup>

During the spring of 1887, preparations began for the fort expansion. Clay was plowed, scraped, and hauled nearly four miles to ten adobe mills erected at Fort Robinson. Soldiers at the fort began fabricating adobe bricks, which was to be the main construction material. Temporary lime kilns were also erected at the fort for the duration of the project.<sup>14</sup> On June 15, 1887, ground was broken for the first building foundation. By November, the expansion was complete. Five one-story duplex officers' quarters were situated on the north side of the new larger parade ground. Each unit contained a parlor, library, main bedroom, bathroom, dining room, kitchen, and maid's room. Six L-shaped troop barracks, also constructed of adobe brick, lined the southern side of the complex. Three frame troop stables

---

<sup>13</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 163-164.

<sup>14</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 165.



# History of Fort Robinson

---



Duplex Officers' Quarters (B96)

were located behind the troop barracks. Two small houses for non-commissioned staff and a bakery were also constructed as part of the expansion.<sup>15</sup>

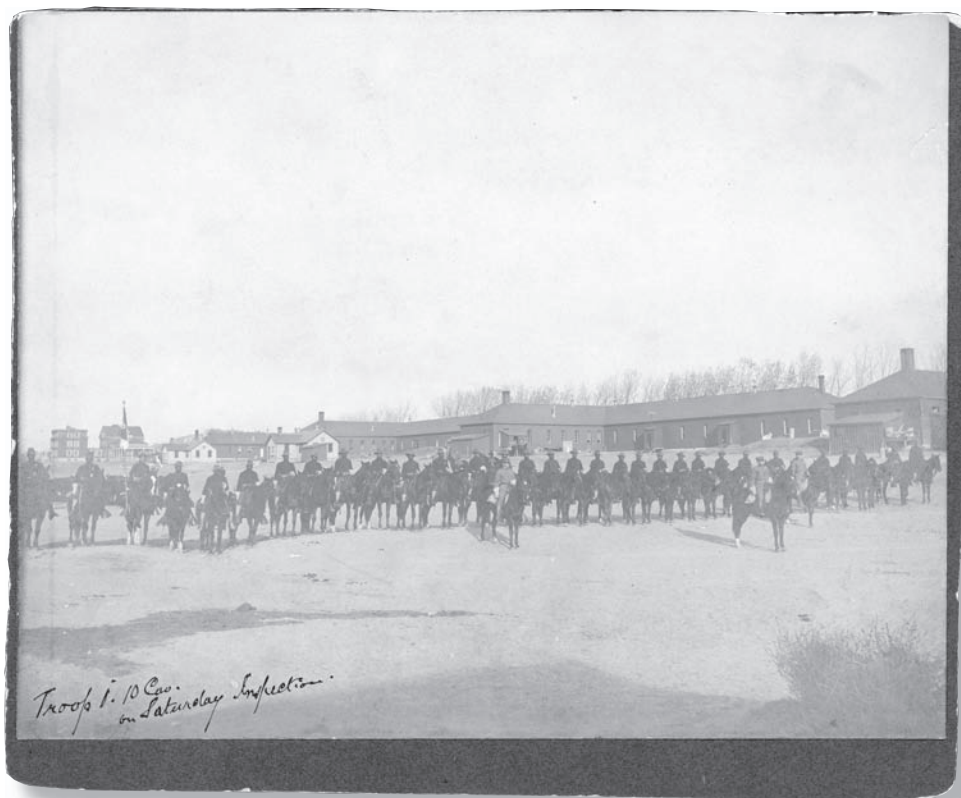
During the period that the Fort was expanding, more and more regiments were stationed there. In 1886, Fort Robinson became the regimental headquarters of the Ninth Cavalry. The Ninth was one of two new regiments composed entirely of African-American men was stationed at Robinson. In the late 1880s, “camps of instruction” were held to train soldiers in tactics, battalion drill, and making camp. In 1889, Camp Crook was held at Fort Robinson with over 2,000 men in attendance.<sup>16</sup>

In 1898, troops of the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Robinson were mobilized for duty along the Mexican border during the Spanish-American War. For the remainder of the Spanish-American war, only a single infantry company remained on duty at Fort Robinson. The government nearly tripled the size of the regular army at the war’s end. Many of the troops did not make it back to their home forts before the outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection in 1899. Consequently, troop levels at the fort continued to be low for the remainder of the

---

<sup>15</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, 167-169.

<sup>16</sup> Bill Callahan, 15. Each annual camp of instruction was given its own name.



A Troop of the Black Tenth Cavalry on Inspection  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

nineteenth century. During the winter of 1899-1900, all of the log buildings on the original 1877 post ground were demolished. The small adobe officers' quarters were retained and used for housing non-commissioned officers.<sup>17</sup>

The expansion of the regular army after the Spanish-American War and the development of comprehensive training programs at all levels of the military organization led to the expansion of military posts across the country. Many of the isolated military posts in the West were considered for closure. Though Fort Robinson was fairly isolated, its location at the juncture of Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroads allowed for rapid transit of troops and supplies.<sup>18</sup> This was the deciding factor for Fort Robinson and the fort was retained as a permanent post.

<sup>17</sup> Bill Callahan, 16.

<sup>18</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900 - 1948* (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society, 2002), 2.

# History of Fort Robinson

From 1902 to 1907, the post was regimental headquarters for the Tenth Cavalry—one of two African-American regiments. The majority of the soldier's time was spent in garrison duty, regular field training, marksmanship training, and drilling. New equipment was introduced such as the 1903 Springfield rifle and the 1904 McClellan horse saddle. In 1906, machine gun platoons were organized and trained. New khaki uniforms were also introduced in 1902 replacing the traditional blue field clothing.

Changes to the appearance of Fort Robinson also occurred in the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1901, a new brick hospital was constructed, replacing the 1885 building. The brick structure was a standard army plan and was located at the west end of the row of barracks. Two years later, a two-story addition was constructed.<sup>19</sup> Between 1904 and 1906, the post was further expanded. Five new brick buildings were constructed including two squadron blacksmith shops, quartermaster shops, and a post bakery. A gymnasium with a shooting gallery, bowling alley and forty-three by seventy two foot gymnasium floor was constructed behind the east end of the barracks row. The 1882 administration building was replaced by a larger frame post headquarters in 1905.

In 1906, U.S. Senator Elmer J. Burkett of Nebraska introduced a bill for \$400,000 to be spent on improvements to Fort Robinson. The bill was passed and Fort Robinson was designated as a regimental-sized post. The first phase of construction began in 1907 and was located south of the post gymnasium. The \$100,000 in improvements included four brick ninety-horse troop stables; two brick stable guard quarters; and a brick veterinary hospital with offices, dispensary, operating room, and thirty-eight horse stalls.



Post Headquarters, 1905 (B100)

<sup>19</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900-1948*, 2.



While the post was being expanded, troops were being rotated off the post. In February and May of 1907, the Tenth Cavalry left Fort Robinson with most of the troops rotated to duty in the Philippines. However, the Tenth was quickly replaced in May by two squadrons of the Eighth Cavalry, who had arrived from Manila.

Perhaps the largest phase of the post expansion began in 1908 with the construction of officer's row—a line of imposing brick buildings that included two duplex captain's quarters, one duplex lieutenant's quarters, a twelve unit single officer's residence, and a field grade house for the post commander. These impressive buildings, designed according to standardized War Department plans, lined the north and west sides of the parade ground. Two double-company barracks were also constructed on the opposite side of the parade ground. The post expansion ended with the construction of a brick firehouse and hospital stewards' quarters in 1910. Only a quarter of the buildings planned in 1906 were constructed with the \$400,000 in appropriated funds.<sup>20</sup>



Brick Officers Quarters (B86)



Brick Officers Quarters (B85)

In 1910, the Eighth Cavalry was rotated out for duty in the Philippines. Just one year later, Fort Robinson became the regimental headquarters for the Twelfth Cavalry. The Twelfth remained at the post until 1916, when troops were called to duty along the Mexican border after the attack of Pancho Villa on a U.S. Army garrison at Columbus New Mexico. Only eleven soldiers and five civilian employees remained at the post during the conflict in Mexico. As mobilization began for World War I, Fort Robinson remained quiet. Various guard troops were stationed at the fort throughout the duration of the war, perform-

<sup>20</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900-1948*, 12-13.

# History of Fort Robinson

---

ing guard duty at key installations across the country and local sites such as the Belmont Tunnel.<sup>21</sup>

Though the post remained quiet during the War, it assumed a new role in the military organization as a remount depot. In 1907, the Quartermaster General established the Remount Service, which was responsible for the procurement, training, conditioning, and issuance of horses. In 1908 and 1909, remount depots were established at Fort Reno in Oklahoma and Fort Keogh in Montana, respectively. In 1919, Fort Robinson was designated as a replacement depot for Fort Keogh. The location of Fort Robinson proved to be ideal as the surrounding landscape provided plenty of water and grasses for grazing. The military reservation surrounding the post was large enough to accommodate a large number of animals. Expansion of the post in 1906-1910 provided ample room for both soldiers and horses.<sup>22</sup> Though the post was well suited as a remount depot, some modifications were needed including fences around pastures and the construction of shelters and feeding sheds.

By 1920, three officers and 114 enlisted men were garrisoned at the depot and 927 horses and mules had arrived. Horses were transported to the depot by rail, were examined and put into quarantine for 20 days. Animals were then put into designated pastures for conditioning and placed on a diet. Animals deemed suitable for riding were saddle-broke and trained.<sup>23</sup> Between 1919 and 1931, ten thousand animals were received at the remount depot, of which 65% were horses. The remount depot at Fort Robinson provided horses to all army posts west of the Mississippi River and posts outside the United States in the Canal Zone, Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. In 1935, the U.S. Equestrian team for the 1936 Olympics in Berlin trained at Fort Robinson.<sup>24</sup>

In the 1920s, new stables were built on the northwest side of the post complex to segregate newly purchased animals, which often were diseased, from depot animal stock. In 1926, a U-shaped seventy-four stall broodmare stable and a thirty-stall yearling stable were constructed. A mare stable was constructed two years later. In 1930, a sixty-by-sixty foot stallion stable was added to the complex to showcase the five stallions at the depot. The stallion depot was set off by a circular driveway, stone walls, and landscaping. Indeed, the entire stable complex was fenced with white fences and landscaped with shrubs. The com-

---

<sup>21</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900-1948*, 21-23.

<sup>22</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900-1948*, 24-25.

<sup>23</sup> Bill Callahan, 17.

<sup>24</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900-1948*, 27.





Shipping Stable and Mare Barn Annex (B304, B305)

plex was finally completed with the construction of a veterinary annex with office, examination room and sleeping quarters for the attendant.<sup>25</sup>

As World War II approached and the army became mechanized, Fort Robinson's central role as a remount depot diminished. The last mounted cavalry unit—the Fourth Cavalry regiment from Fort Meade, South Dakota—turned in their horses at the depot in April 1942. A final mounted review was held on the hill east of the Red Cloud Agency site to symbolize the end of the horse mounted cavalry. Though the horse had outlived its usefulness in the newly mechanized army, the pack mule did not. During the course of the war, nearly 10,000 pack mules were prepared and shipped from Fort Robinson to the Pacific and China-Burma-India theatres.<sup>26</sup>

In 1942, Fort Robinson was among four other posts that served as a War Dog Reception and Training Center, where dogs were trained for sentry and guard work. The center was situated on the northeast side of the post and consisted of numerous buildings including eighteen hundred individual dog kennels, classrooms, veterinary facilities, barracks, mess

<sup>25</sup> Thomas R. Buecker, *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900-1948*, 43-44.

<sup>26</sup> Bill Callahan, 19.

# History of Fort Robinson

hall, and obstacle course. In 1944, all K-9 training activities were housed at Fort Robinson. By the end of the war, 14,000 dogs had been trained at the center.<sup>27</sup>

A prisoner of war camp was also located at Fort Robinson during World War II. The camp was situated approximately halfway between Fort Robinson and Crawford. The camp was quickly constructed in late 1942 and early 1943 to hold 1,000 inmates.

By summer the camp had grown to house 3,000

prisoners. In November, the first 600 prisoners from Rommel's Afrika Korps arrived at the sprawling complex of 160 buildings. Prisoners worked on the post maintaining grounds and buildings, mending fences, and working in the stables or at the K-9 training center. By December 1944, the camp had reached full capacity.<sup>28</sup>



Close Order Drill at the Dog Training Center, 1943

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collections)

The end of the war saw an end to the usefulness of Fort Robinson as a military post. Remount depot activities were transferred to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1948. From 1948 to 1971, the post was operated by the USDA as a beef research center. In 1971, the complex was transferred to the State of Nebraska after the USDA vacated the property. Since that time Fort Robinson has been operated as a state park and historic site.<sup>29</sup>

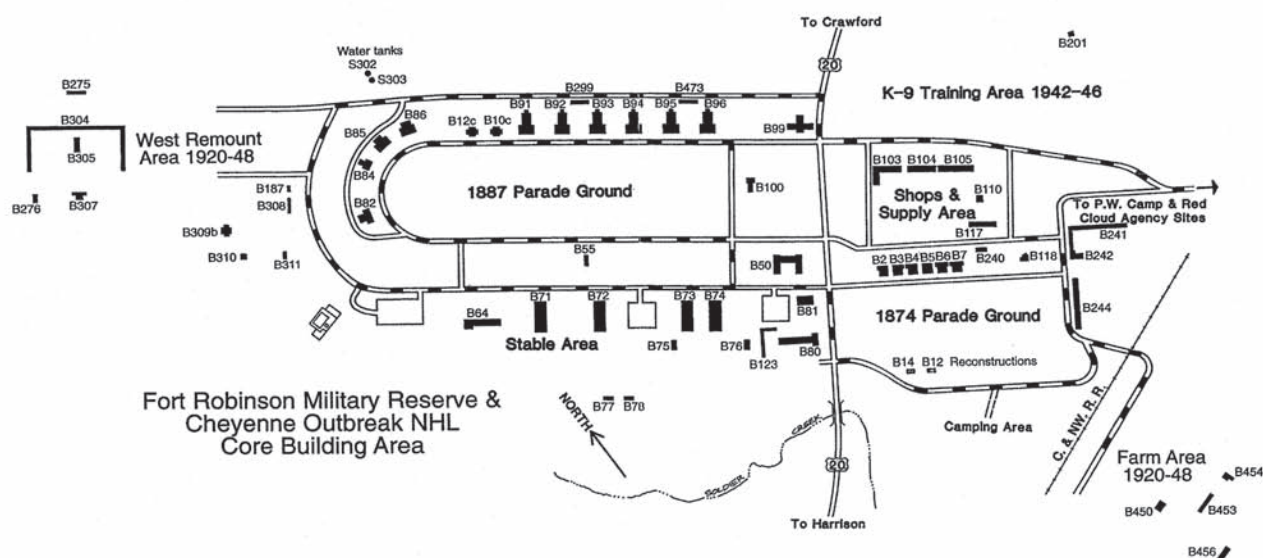
## THE ARCHITECTURE OF FORT ROBINSON

Today, Fort Robinson conveys its rich history through a variety of buildings that span the full depth of its history. The complex is bisected by U.S. Highway 20. The 1874 pa-

<sup>27</sup> Bill Callahan, 19.

<sup>28</sup> Bill Callahan, 19.

<sup>29</sup> Bill Callahan, 20.



Map of Fort Robinson

rade ground; shops and supply area; former K-9 Training area site—1942-1946; and Farm Area—1920 are all located east of the highway. The 1887 parade ground, around which most of the remaining buildings are centered; Stable Area; and West Remount Area—1920-48; are situated west of the highway.

The two main entrance drives to the 1887 parade ground are dominated by three large brick buildings: the 1909 bachelor officers quarters, 1905 post headquarters, and 1909 barracks. Six, one-story adobe officer quarters (1887), two one-story frame NCO quarters (1902), and four two-story brick officer quarters (1909) line the north and west sides of the 1887 Parade Ground. The 1910 brick fire station and a 2004 reconstruction of an adobe barracks are situated on the southern side of the parade ground.

A second outer drive around the parade ground provides access to the Stable Area and West Remount Area. The stable area is comprised of four brick, monitor roof cavalry stables, two one-story brick blacksmith shops, two brick stable guard houses, the veterinary hospital, veterinary hospital annex, and post gymnasium and theatre. The West Remount Area, located at the western edge of Fort Robinson, is well defined by white board fences. The complex is comprised of a large U-shaped broodmare and shipping stable (1928), a mare stable annex (1936), a mare stable shack, an assembly and mess hall (1931), a cavalry latrine (1902), a lavatory, a pest house (1901), and a hospital steward quarters (1910). A late twentieth-century rodeo ring and press box is also part of the complex of buildings. The

# History of Fort Robinson

---

northern section of the outer drive accesses two water tanks and two long frame officers garages situated behind the 1887 adobe officers quarters.

The 1874 Parade Ground features a large open lawn with six frame officer quarters, the bandmaster quarters, the CCC swimming pool, and a quartermaster stores building on the north side; a long rectangular implement shed on the east side, and reconstructed log adjutant's office, guardhouse, and cavalry barracks on the south side.





# Survey of Dawes County

---

## OBJECTIVES

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. contracted with the Nebraska State Historical Society (NeSHPO) to conduct a Nebraska Historic Building Survey (NeHBS) of Dawes and Sioux Counties in the panhandle of Nebraska. The objective of the survey was to identify and document the county's significant historic, architectural and cultural resources. We developed a historical context of the county and of ranching in Sioux and Dawes County. These contexts presented in Chapters I and II, provided a framework to evaluate surveyed properties for their possible eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

## METHODOLOGY

### *Background Research*

Prior to the start of fieldwork, we examined existing survey files, site cards, National Register nominations, and survey maps from previous surveys in Dawes County. We conducted research to develop a history of ranching in the area and a general history of the county at the following repositories:

- Nebraska State Historical Society Library and Archives
- Love Library at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Chadron Public Library
- Dawes County Historical Society in Chadron

During the first week of fieldwork, Berger architectural historians attended a public meeting in Chadron to publicize the survey. Local residents shared information about resources they considered important.

### *Field Survey*

The field survey took place in November 2004. Berger architectural historians traveled along every public road (rural and in town) in Dawes County to locate and record all sites, structures, objects, buildings, and districts that met the NeSHPO requirements for integrity outlined in the NeHBS Manual. Buildings that had vinyl, steel, or aluminum siding were not included in the survey unless they were a rare property type.

We evaluated ranches, farmsteads and other building complexes as a whole. If the primary building such as a barn or farmhouse did not retain its integrity, the remaining buildings in the complex were not surveyed, unless they were examples of rare property types or displayed exceptional significance in their own right.

Particular attention was paid to properties that displayed rare construction materials such as sod, stone, or log. In order to gain a greater understanding of these property types, the NeSHPO and Berger arranged to visit several properties with the help of local contacts.

Though the NeHBS manual specifies that abandoned farmsteads and houses should be recorded only if they date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a second major wave of settlement in Dawes County occurred in the first few decades of the twentieth century. Consequently, abandoned properties that were built prior to the Great Depression were included in the survey.

We recorded each property with a black and white photograph and compiled information such as address, architectural style, general building materials, building types, and integrity. Properties that appeared to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places were recorded with digital photographs. The condition, eligibility, address, and resource count of previously surveyed properties were verified and new information was entered into the database as necessary.

## **LIMITATIONS AND BIASES OF THE SURVEY**

Many properties along public rural and urban streets were obscured by significant vegetation including windbreaks. Zoom lenses were used to photograph the many ranches set back a considerable distance from the road. Permission was obtained from several landowners through a local contact to survey properties that were not visible from the right of way.

## **NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

National Register criteria are designed to guide the officials of the National Register, State Historic Preservation Offices, federal agencies, local governments, preservation organizations, and members of the general public in evaluating properties for entry in the National Register. To be listed in the National Register, properties must generally be at least fifty years old and retain their historic character. Properties must:

- be associated with important events that have contributed significantly to the broad pattern of our history; or
- be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values,

# Survey of Dawes County

---

or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Besides meeting one or more of these National Register criteria, a property must also have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This means that if a property has been dramatically altered, or its setting has been lost, it is probably not eligible for the Register.

## *Other considerations*

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event; or
- a birthplace or grave or an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

- a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- a property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

Numerous properties in Dawes County are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Army Theatre, Fort Robinson State Park (DW07-047)
- Bordeaux Trading Post (DW00-002)
- Chadron Public Library (DW03-091)
- Co-operative Block Building, Crawford (DW04-024)
- Crites Hall, Chadron State College, (DW03-094)
- Dawes County Courthouse, Chadron (DW03-081)
- Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency (DW07)
- Hotel Chadron, Chadron (DW03-023)
- Library, Chadron (DW03-091)
- Miller Hall, Chadron State College (DW03-093)
- Sparks Hall, Chadron State College (DW03-089)
- US Post Office, Crawford (DW04-007)
- Wohlers, Henry, Sr., Homestead (DW00-043)
- Work, Edna, Hall, Chadron State College

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

The architecture of Dawes County was influenced in one way or another by its topographically diverse regions such as the Dawes Tablelands in the south, Pine Ridge region through the center of the county, and grasslands in the north. The Pine Ridge is less rugged in the eastern half of the county, and is thus more habitable. Many more farmsteads and houses were encountered in this area than in the Pine Ridge region of neighboring Sioux County.

# Survey of Dawes County

In the southern half of the county were greater numbers of smaller ranches and traditional farmsteads, most of which were located fairly close to the roads. Many featured barns and smaller outbuildings including chicken houses, hog houses, and summer kitchens. The predominantly ranching regions were north of Whitney and US Highway 20 and in the extreme southeast corner of the county.

Dawes County's three main towns are Chadron, Crawford, and Whitney. The small hamlets of Belmont, Horn, Dakota Junction, Dunlap, and Wayside are now ghost towns with few if any buildings left standing. Large parts of Chadron and Crawford had not been previously surveyed. Many of the residences surveyed in Chadron and Crawford were constructed between 1910 and 1930. Only small subdivisions on the south and east sides of town were platted and constructed after 1964. Below is a summary of the properties surveyed. Of the 1,590 properties surveyed, Berger identified 33 individual properties as eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

## SURVEYED PROPERTIES IN DAWES COUNTY

Location	Newly Surveyed	Previously Surveyed	Total
Rural Dawes County (DW00-)	202	197	399
Chadron (DW03-)	645	135	780
Crawford (DW04-)	240	47	287
Whitney (DW12-)	29	1	30
Marsland (DW10-)	6	0	6
Horn (DW13-)	4	0	4
Belmont (DW01-)	4	1	5
Dakota Junction (DW05-)	0	1	1
Dunlap (DW06-)	1	0	1
Wayside (DW11-)	1	0	1
Fort Robinson (DW07-)	26	67	93
Total			1590



## SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The reconnaissance survey of Dawes County and background research identified several significant historic contexts outlined by the NeSHPO. Historic contexts are themes or topics associated with a particular place at a particular period in time. Various kinds of buildings and structures, or property types, can be associated with each context. The following discussion defines each historic context and identifies its associated property types.

### *Agriculture*

The agriculture context includes property types that are related to the business or science of cultivating the land, producing crops, and raising livestock. In Dawes County, agricultural activity is divided between medium scale livestock and cash grain operations and ranching. Ranches generally have a house, barn, ranch hand houses, windmill, hay shelter, garage, corral, calving and sorting sheds, loading chute, privy and wash house. Many of the ranches have modern Morton sheds or other pre-fabricated buildings. Large piles of hay are often stored in open sided hay shelters.

Farms usually feature a house, garage, chicken house, privy, barn, machine sheds, windmills, root cellars and various other outbuildings. Barn types include broad roof hay feeder barns, gambrel roof barns, and one large cross gambrel roof barn. At least one farmhouse and one barn in the county were constructed of rusticated cast concrete block.

We also surveyed the county's two irrigation districts, the Whitney Irrigation District and the Mirage Flats Irrigation District. We surveyed numerous elements of the Whitney Irrigation District including several gates and the canal basin itself. The Box Butte Reservoir was the major element of the Mirage Flats Irrigation District that we surveyed, because most of the district lies in Sheridan County.

We recommend the following properties as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under the context of Agriculture:

- Kudrna Barn (DW00-223)
- Horse Barn (DW00-244)
- T. Ahrens Farmstead (DW00-247)
- A. Smith Farmstead (DW00-272)
- G. Much Farmstead (DW00-273)
- M. Reed Farmstead (DW00-285)

# Survey of Dawes County

---



Horse Barn (DW00-244)



Kudrna Barn (DW00-223)



M. Reed Farmstead (DW00-285)



A. Smith Farmstead (DW00-272)



J. Perrot Farmstead (DW00-286)



Whitney Irrigation District (DW00-312)

- J. Perrot Farmstead (DW00-286)
- Whitney Irrigation District (DW00-312)
- Box Butte Reservoir (DW00-237)

### *Commerce*

The Historic Context Topical Listing defines commerce as the “buying and selling of commodities involving transportation from place to place.” Property types that are associated with this context include stores, warehouses, grain elevators, hotels, and motels. In general commercial properties were one to two story vernacular wood or brick buildings. We surveyed commercial properties in Crawford and Chadron that exhibited the Italianate and Neo-Classical Revival Styles. Many commercial buildings were vernacular and constructed with brick. Properties associated with this context include three grain elevators in Crawford, a grain elevator in Chadron, three warehouses, four motels in Chadron, forty-two commercial buildings in Chadron and thirty-one commercial buildings in Crawford.

Two properties associated with commerce are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Co-operative Building, 435 2<sup>nd</sup>, Crawford (DW04-024)
- Hotel Chadron, 115 Main Street, Chadron (DW03-023)

One commercial building appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Automobile Showroom, 202 W Second Street, Chadron (DW03-127)

### *Education*

Education is the imparting and acquiring of knowledge through teaching and learning. The first schools in the county were often constructed of log. As sawn lumber became more widely available frame buildings replaced the log structures. Frame rural school buildings continued to be built well into the twentieth century. These schools often housed both elementary and high school grades. Larger towns such as Chadron established centralized high schools as early as the 1880s.

The reconnaissance survey looked at urban and rural schools, plus the educational buildings on the Chadron State College campus. We identified twelve rural schools, only two of which were still active (Belmont and Wayside Schools). Rural schools were one-story gable front or side gable frame structures with cupolas and often a gable-front entry. The one

# Survey of Dawes County

---

story Belmont school house is constructed of brick (DW01-001). “Urban” schools were identified in Chadron, Crawford, Horn, Marsland, and Whitney.

The survey enumerated eleven buildings on the campus of Chadron State College—three dormitories, a library, two gymnasiums, an armory and five classroom buildings. The armory and all of the classroom buildings date to the 1950s and early 1960s. Five of the buildings have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Crites Hall (DW03-094)
- Library (DW03-096)
- Miller Hall (DW03-093)
- Work, Edna Hall (DW03-095)
- Sparks Hall (DW03-089)

We recommend one rural school as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Belmont School District #39 (DW01-001)

## *Religion*

The historic context of religion is defined as a particular institutionalized or personal system of beliefs and practices relating to the divine. Twenty-one churches of many different denominations, a bible camp, and ten cemeteries were identified during the survey including nine churches in Chadron, six churches in Crawford, two churches in Whitney, and four rural churches. In general, the rural churches are front gable frame structures with bell towers and gothic arch windows. The urban churches displayed a number of different styles including Late Gothic Revival, Neo Classical Revival, and Late Greek Revival.

No churches appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Belmont School District (DW01-001)



### *Government*

The Historic Context Topical Listing defines government as the “act or process of governing involving the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions.” Property types associated with this context include county courthouses, post offices, police stations, fire stations, city and town halls, and libraries.

We identified two state boundary line markers, two post offices and a courthouse within this context. Two of the buildings are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Dawes County Courthouse (DW03-081)
- U.S. Post Office in Crawford (DW04-007)

We recommend the post office in Chadron and all of the state line boundary markers as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

- U.S. Post Office in Chadron (DW03-015)
- State Boundary Marker (DW00-345)

### *Diversion*

The context of Diversion relates to sites of recreation, entertainment, and amusement. Property types associated with this context include fair-



U.S. Post Office, Chadron (DW03-315)



State Boundary Markers (DW00-345)



# Survey of Dawes County

---

grounds, sporting arenas, amusement parks, roadside attractions, parks and other recreational facilities.

We identified three opera houses, a dance hall near Chadron; three city parks, one in Crawford and two in Chadron; a theatre in Crawford; and a WPA roadside park. We recommend that the Crawford City Park and the WPA roadside park be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Crawford City Park (DW04-279)
- Roadside Park (DW00-191)



Crawford City Park (DW04-279)

## *Transportation*

Transportation is defined as the act of carrying people or goods from one place to another. A wide range of property types are associated with this context including trails, roads, bridges, railroad networks, rest stops, gas stations, and service stations.

We identified one airport hangar at the Chadron Municipal airport, eighteen railroad bridges and culverts, four railroad-related buildings such as warehouses, one railroad tunnel (the Belmont Tunnel), seven service stations, six roadside motels, four gas stations, and one culvert. We recommend three limestone culverts on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and one roadside diner as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Culvert (DW00-039)
- Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Culvert (DW00-035)
- Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Culvert (DW00-033)
- Gas Station and Café (DW03-133)

## *Settlement*

According to the Historic Context Topical Listing, the historic context of settlement relates to the “division, acquisition and ownership of land and the patterns generated to facilitate

cultural systems.” Houses are the primary property types associated with this context. The Bungalow/Craftsman style was the most prevalent in Chadron and Crawford. Several examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Prairie style houses were also found in Chadron and Crawford. We recorded two houses in Belmont, two houses in Marsland, 22 houses in Whitney, 232 houses in Crawford, and 659 houses in Chadron.

### Queen Anne

Queen Anne style houses in Dawes County follow the Free Classic form with a generally square plan, cubic massing, prominent front gable, and open porches supported by classical columns. The free classic form was the last to be built within the Queen Anne style in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.



Queen Anne style house in free classic form (DW04-185)



Bungalow (DW03-438)

### Bungalow/Craftsman

Bungalow/Craftsman style houses were built in Chadron and Crawford in the first few decades of the twentieth century. The style is characterized by broad eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, open front porches with tapered square columns often standing on wood or brick pedestals.

# Survey of Dawes County

---



Colonial Revival Style House (DW03-547)

## Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival style houses can be rectangular or square in plan. Houses of this style are most often characterized by entrance porches accentuated with slender columns; transoms or sidelights around the doors; and one-story wings or extensions with flat roofs and multi-pane windows.

## Dutch Colonial Revival

The most obvious feature of the Dutch Colonial Revival style is its gambrel roof. This steeply pitched roof form provides enough headroom for a full second floor. Most examples have separate or continuous shed dormers to let light into the second story.

## Prairie

The Prairie style house is characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof with deep eaves, horizontal lines, and porches with large square posts. Houses can be either square or rectangular in plan and are usually two stories high.

## Vernacular

Most of the remaining houses were constructed in vernacular forms from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Typical vernacular forms found in the county include front gable, gabled ell, side gable, cross gable, one story hipped, one story pyramidal, and two story pyramidal, also known as the Prairie Cube or Prairie Foursquare.



Gabled Ell House (DW03-290)

### Front Gable

The front gable vernacular form is usually a rectangular one-and-a-half story structure with the gable end of the roof facing the street. These houses often have an open porch running the full width of the front. This house type was popular from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and can be found in small towns and on ranches and farmsteads in the county.

### Side Gable

The side gable house form is also usually rectangular in plan but with the eave line facing the street rather than the gable end. The side gable form can be one or two stories high. Surveyed examples were generally one story.

### Gabled Ell

The gabled ell form combines a front gable form with a perpendicular addition forming an “L” or “T” shaped plan. Gabled ell houses are one to two stories high. An open shed roof porch is often placed within the L or T shape.

### One Story Pyramidal

The most common vernacular form is the one-story pyramidal house. The distinctive feature of this house form is its pyramidal shaped roof. This house form usually has a square plan with dormers, symmetrical front façade, and often a full-width open porch. One story pyramidal houses can be found in small towns, and on farmsteads and ranches in the county.

### One Story Hipped

The one-story hipped form is usually rectangular in plan with a hipped roof. As with the front gable form, one story hipped houses often have full width front porches.



# Survey of Dawes County

## Prairie Cube

The Prairie Cube is one of the most common vernacular forms in the Midwest. This house type is essentially a two story version of the one-story pyramidal form. Houses often have full-width open porches and hipped dormers. The Prairie Cube can be found in urban settings as well as on ranches in the county.



Prairie Cube House on Wohlers Homestead (DW00-043)

We recommend 20 urban houses and three farm houses as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under the historic context of Settlement:

- Rusticated Cast Concrete Block House near Marsland (DW00-298)
- Brick Italianate/Greek Revival House (DW00-250)
- House (DW00-245)
- House (DW03-254)
- House (DW03-256)
- House (DW03-296)
- House (DW03-374)
- House (DW03-438)
- House (DW03-440)
- House (DW03-455)
- House (DW03-461)
- House (DW03-462)
- House (DW03-548)
- House (DW03-559)
- House (DW03-608)
- House (DW04-183)



Rusticated Cast Concrete Block House (DW00-298)





House (DW03-256)



Brick House (DW00-250)



House (DW00-296)

# Survey of Dawes County

---



House (DW03-374)



Bungalow (DW00-440)



House (DW03-374)



# Recommendations

---

The NeHBS of Dawes County identified several historic property types and historic contexts that warrant further study. We recommend the following areas for future study and priorities for preservation of significant resources below.

## *Certified Local Government*

Dawes County has numerous historic and cultural resources located in both rural and urban settings. Establishment of a Certified Local Government (CLG) at the city or county level will link local preservation groups with a nationwide network of federal, state, and other local organizations that have a wealth of preservation knowledge and expertise. One such state and national organization, the Main Street program, helps communities with a population of 50,000 or less revitalize their main street districts through economic development and historic preservation. For more information about the Nebraska Lied Main Street program contact the main office at 317 S. 12th Street, Suite 200, Lincoln, NE, 68508-2197, (402)323-7337; or visit their website at [www.nebraskamainstreet.org](http://www.nebraskamainstreet.org). More information on the benefits of becoming a CLG can be found in the following chapter: Preservation in Nebraska.

## *Heritage Tourism Initiative*

Dawes County has a rich history and a striking landscape unlike any other in Nebraska. We recommend a heritage tourism study be conducted to identify areas of interest such as historic places, parks, museums, sites, districts, and landscapes and to develop heritage tourism initiatives in the county. Such initiatives might include a heritage corridor along old U.S. Highway 20 that highlights the historic places, landscapes, parks, and other attractions that Sioux County has to offer.

## *Preservation Planning*

With the wealth of historic and cultural resources that Dawes County and Chadron have to offer, it is essential that some public policies and/or strategies are put into place that can help preserve historic resources. Preservation planning can include numerous tools including preservation plans, preservation ordinances, educational programs, and financial sources of assistance such as facade grants, revolving loan funds, and other grant/loan programs. A preservation planning initiative will help the community decide what resources must be protected to maintain its unique historic and architectural character.

*Intensive Survey of the Whitney Irrigation District and Mirage Flats Irrigation District*

The Whitney Irrigation District, one of the few locally funded districts in northwestern Nebraska, was clearly an important part of the development of agriculture in northwestern Dawes County. Additional research is warranted to learn more about the nature of agriculture in the area and the impact of the canal system's construction on it. Our research found little information on construction of the Box Butte Reservoir. The Mirage Flats Irrigation District needs to be studied as a whole to understand its significance in northwestern Nebraska history.

*National Register of Historic Places Priorities*

Many of the residential properties in Chadron recommended as eligible in Chapter IV are on five blocks of Main Street from Fifth to Tenth Street. Intensive study of this residential neighborhood should be conducted to determine whether it forms a historic district. Residences within the district range in date from early to mid twentieth century and display styles such as Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Bungalow, and Queen Anne. There are also some late nineteenth century intrusions.

*Intensive Study Historic Ranches and the Landscape of Rangelands*

Though we were able to gain access to a few ranching properties during the course of the survey, there is still much to be learned about the architecture, layout, and planning of ranches in the twentieth century and their relationship to the surrounding range and its evolution from open range to privately held ranges. It is still unclear how much of the current rangeland is privately held and how much, if any, is shared amongst area ranchers. We recommend an intensive study of a small, medium, and large ranches in the north and south regions of the county be conducted as well as a study of each ranches surrounding range.

*Agriculture in Southern Dawes County*

The nature of agricultural activities in southern Dawes County needs to be explored. This area appears to have an agricultural base rather than a ranching base--though ranch farming may be part of the agricultural activity of the area. Unlike areas in northern Dawes County, farmsteads were close to the road.



# Recommendations

---

## *Oral Histories*

Though intensive research was conducted on the history of ranching in the county, much is still not understood about changes that occurred on ranches in the twentieth century. An oral history project could be conducted to gather information from local ranchers on the practices of ranching, the impact of mechanization on ranching, and the evolution of ranching through the twentieth century.



# Preservation In Nebraska

---

Throughout much of Nebraska's history, historic preservation was the province of dedicated individuals and organizations working alone in local communities. Since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, however, the governor of each state has been required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee preservation efforts mandated by the Act. In Nebraska, the Director of the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) serves as SHPO. The staff of the NSHS Historic Preservation Division forms the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO).

The NeSHPO administers a wide range of preservation programs. The duties of the NeSHPO relating to programs called for by the National Historic Preservation Act include:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic building survey.
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) program.
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments.
- Administering a federal tax incentives program for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Assisting federal agencies in their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their projects.
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal agencies.

What follows is a brief description of NeSHPO programs, followed by a staff guide with telephone numbers. Though described separately, it is important to remember that NeSHPO programs often act in concert with other programs and should be considered elements of the NeSHPO mission and a part of the mission of the NSHS.

## **NEBRASKA HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) was begun in 1974. The survey is conducted on a county-by-county basis, and currently includes over 64,000 properties that reflect the rich architectural and historic heritage of Nebraska. The survey is conducted by researchers who drive every rural and urban public road in a county and record each property that meets certain historic requirements. Surveyors never enter private property

without permission. In addition to this fieldwork, surveyors research the history of the area in order to better understand their subject. The NeHBS often includes studies of statewide and county-specific thematic subjects such as ranching or a locally unique industry.

The purpose of the NeHBS is to help local preservation advocates, land-use planners, economic development coordinators, and tourism promoters understand the wealth of historic properties in their communities. Properties included in the survey have no restrictions placed on them, nor does the survey require any level of maintenance or accessibility by property owners. Rather, the survey provides a foundation for identifying properties that may be worthy of preservation, promotion, recognition, and protection.

The NeHBS provides a basis for preservation and planning at all levels of government and for individual groups or citizens. Generally, the NeHBS includes properties that convey a sense of architectural significance. When possible and known, NeHBS also describes properties that have historical significance. As the NeHBS is in part federally funded, the State Historic Preservation Office must use federal guidelines when evaluating and identifying historic properties. It is important to note that the NeHBS is not an end in itself, but a beginning for public planners and individuals who value their community's history.

For more information contact the NeHBS Program Associate or the NeHBS Coordinator.

## **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

One of the goals of the NeHBS is to help identify properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP is our nation's official list of significant historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the NRHP includes buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites that are significant in our history or prehistory. These properties may reflect a historically significant pattern, event, person, architectural style, or archaeological site. NRHP properties may be significant at the local, state, or national levels.

Properties need not be as historic as Mount Vernon or architecturally spectacular as the Nebraska State Capitol to be listed in the NRHP. Local properties that retain their physical integrity and convey local historic significance may also be listed.

# Preservation In Nebraska

---

It is important to note what listing a property in the National Register means or, perhaps more importantly, what it does not mean. The NRHP does not:

- Restrict, in any way, a private property owner's ability to alter, manage, or dispose of a property.
- Require that properties be maintained, repaired, or restored.
- Invoke special zoning or local landmark designation.
- Allow the listing of an individual private property over an owner's objection.
- Allow the listing of an historic district over a majority of property owners' objections.
- Require public access to private property.

Listing a property in the NRHP does:

- Provide prestigious recognition to significant properties.
- Encourage the preservation of historic properties.
- Provide information about historic properties for local and statewide planning purposes.
- Help promote community development, tourism, and economic development.
- Provide basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available.

For more information, please call the NRHP Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

## **CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

The Certified Local Government Program offers recognition to local governments that through their own initiative have established local historic preservation programs. Since 1966, when Congress established a historic preservation program for the United States, the national preservation program has operated as a decentralized partnership of federal and state government. In 1980, Congress expanded the partnership to provide participation by local governments. The goal of the program is to increase local preservation activities and link local governments with the nationwide preservation network made up of a variety of federal, state and local organizations. All Certified Local Governments are eligible for grants



to assist in the implementation of local preservation programs. These grants can be used to finance a variety of preservation related activities including survey work, preparation of National Register nominations, education programs, publications, staff support, workshops and preservation events. Besides being eligible for grants, Certified Local Governments receive technical assistance and training from the State Historic Preservation Office about historic preservation.

To qualify as a Certified Local Government, a municipality or county must:

- Establish a historic preservation ordinance that includes protection for historic properties at a level the community decides is appropriate
- Create a preservation commission to oversee the preservation ordinance and the Certified Local Government program
- Provide for public education and participation, including progress of nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places
- Conduct and maintain a survey and inventory of historic properties
- Employ professional staff to carry out the Certified Local Government requirements

There are a number of advantages to achieving Certified Local Government status:

- A Certified Local Government is eligible to receive matching funds from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office that are unavailable to non-Certified Local Governments
- Contributing buildings within local landmark districts may be eligible for preservation tax incentives without being listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- Certified Local Governments have an additional tool when considering planning, zoning and land use issues through their landmarking and survey programs
- Certified Local Governments have the ability to monitor and preserve structures that reflect the community's heritage
- Certified Local Governments have access to a nationwide information network of local, state, federal and private preservation institutions

# Preservation In Nebraska

---

- Finally, but not least, a Certified Local Government, through its ordinance and commission, has a built-in mechanism to promote pride in and understanding of a community's history

The Nebraska Certified Local Government program is administered by the Nebraska State Historical Society. Communities become a Certified Local Government when the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service certify that the local government has established its own historic preservation commission and a program meeting federal and state standards. The greatest opportunity for a successful preservation program lies at the local level. Local governments have the opportunity to enrich their citizens' quality of life by preserving and enhancing their historic resources.

## **PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES**

### *State Property Tax Incentive (LB66)*

LB 66 is a state property tax incentive that assists in the preservation of Nebraska's valuable historic resources. Through LB66, the *assessed valuation* of an historic property is frozen for eight years at the level the year rehabilitation is begun. The valuation then rises to its market level over a period of four years.

To be eligible for LB 66 benefits, a property must:

- Be a qualified historic structure, either by listing in the National Register of Historic Places or by local landmark designation by an approved local ordinance;
- Be substantially rehabilitated;
- Be rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

Properties must be listed in the National Register or locally landmarked and projects must be approved before construction work starts in order to qualify for LB66 benefits.

LB 66 benefits the owners of historic properties and the community by:

- Encouraging landmark protection through the promotion, recognition, and designation of historic structures;

- Increasing the value of the rehabilitated property;
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods and commercial areas;
- Providing a real economic incentive to rehabilitate an historic building.

For more information, call the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at (402) 471-4787 or email at [hpnshs@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:hpnshs@nebraskahistory.org).

### *Federal Tax Credit*

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register, or as buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register or a locally landmarked (by a CLG, see above) historic district. An income-producing property may be a rental residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agriculture-related outbuildings may also qualify.

A certified rehabilitation is one that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Buildings. The standards are a common sense approach to the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. It is important to remember that this program promotes the rehabilitation of historic properties so that they may be used to the benefit and enjoyment of the property owner and a community. The program is not necessarily intended to reconstruct or restore historic buildings to exact, as-built specifications.

The tax incentive program in Nebraska has been responsible for:

- The reinvestment of hundreds of millions of dollars for the preservation of historic buildings
- The establishment of thousands of low and moderate income housing units as well as upper-end units
- The adaptive re-use of previously under-or un-utilized historic properties in older downtown commercial areas
- Helping broaden the tax base

# Preservation In Nebraska

---

- Giving real estate developers and city planners a tool to consider projects in older, historic neighborhoods

## **FEDERAL PROJECT REVIEW**

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties; seek ways to avoid or reduce adverse effects their projects may have on historic properties; and afford the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on historic properties. The regulations that govern the “Section 106” process, as it is known, also require that the federal agency consult with the State Historic Preservation Office to: identify historic properties in the project area; assess the effects a project may have on historic properties located in the project area, and; seek ways to avoid or reduce adverse effects the project may have on historic properties.

For example, if the Federal Highway Administration, through the Nebraska Department of Roads, contemplates construction of a new highway, they must contact the State Historic Preservation Office for assistance in determining whether any sites or structures listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register are located in the project area. (A list of National Register properties is available on this web site under the title “National Register of Historic Places.” While this provides an inventory of properties currently listed in the National Register it is not a substitute for a survey of additional potentially eligible resources in the Area of Potential Effect). If properties that meet these criteria are found, the Federal Highway Administration must consult with the State Historic Preservation Office to avoid or reduce any harm the project might cause to the property. Notice that a property need not actually be listed on the Register, only eligible. This process is to take place early enough in the planning process to allow for alternatives that would avoid adverse effects to historic properties: i.e.-in the example above, the modification of a new highway’s right-of-way could avoid an archeological site or historic barn.

It is important to note that public participation in this process is vital. The 106 process requires the federal agency to seek views of the public and interested parties if adverse effects to historic properties are discovered through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. The State Historic Preservation Office examines information provided by the federal agency, the NeHBS and the National Register, but often the most valuable information comes from comments provided by the public. Section 106 of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) is intended to protect historic and

cultural properties from unwitting federal action: it is truly a law that gives the public a voice in an often unsympathetic bureaucratic system.

For further information about Section 106 review, please call the NeSHPO.

## **PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION**

The primary function of the State Historic Preservation Office is to assist communities in preserving significant buildings, sites, and structures that convey a sense of community history. The most powerful tool available to the State Historic Preservation Office in this regard is public education. For this reason, State Historic Preservation Office staff spends considerable time conducting public meetings and workshops and disseminating information to the public. The State Historic Preservation Office can provide information

## **ORGANIZATIONS**

### NEBRASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Lawrence Sommer, Director  
Nebraska State Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Telephone: (402) 471-4745  
[Nshs@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:Nshs@nebraskahistory.org)

L. Robert Puschendorf, Associate Director  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Telephone: (402) 471-4769  
E-mail: [HPNSHS@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:HPNSHS@nebraskahistory.org)

Teresa Fatemi, Staff Assistant  
Telephone: (402) 471-4768  
E-mail: [TFATEMI@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:TFATEMI@nebraskahistory.org)

Linda Hein, Staff Assistant  
Telephone: (402) 471-4787  
E-mail: [HPNSHS@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:HPNSHS@nebraskahistory.org)

John Hitt, Program Assistant  
Telephone: (402) 471-3449  
E-mail: [jhitt@mail.state.ne.us](mailto:jhitt@mail.state.ne.us)

### *Nebraska Historic Building Survey*

Jill Ebers, Survey Coordinator  
Telephone: (402) 471-4773  
E-mail: [jebers@mail.state.ne.us](mailto:jebers@mail.state.ne.us)

Bill Callahan, Program Associate  
Telephone: (402) 471-4788  
E-mail: [CALLAHAN@nebraskahistory.org](mailto:CALLAHAN@nebraskahistory.org)



# Preservation In Nebraska

---

## *National Register of Historic Places*

Stacy Stupka-Burda, National  
Register Specialist  
Telephone: (402) 471-4770  
E-mail: sstupkab@mail.state.ne.us

Bill Callahan, Program Associate  
Telephone: (402) 471-4788  
E-mail: CALLAHAN@nebraskahistory.org

Greg Miller, Historian  
Telephone: (402) 471-4775  
E-mail: GMILLER@nebraskahistory.org

Jill Ebers, Survey Coordinator  
Telephone: (402) 471-4773  
E-mail: jebers@mail.state.ne.us

## *Preservation Tax Incentives*

Melissa Dirr  
Telephone: (402) 471-3352  
E-mail: MDIRR@nebraskahistory.org

## *Certified Local Governments*

Bill Callahan, Coordinator  
Telephone: (402) 471-4788  
E-mail: CALLAHAN@nebraskahistory.org

## *Federal Agency Review (Section 106 Review)*

Greg Miller, Historian  
Telephone: (402) 471-4775  
E-mail: GMILLER@nebraskahistory.org

Bill Callahan, Program Associate  
Telephone: (402) 471-4788  
E-mail: CALLAHAN@nebraskahistory.org

Stacy Stupka-Burda  
Telephone: (402) 471-4770  
E-mail: sstupkab@mail.state.ne.us

## *Archaeology*

Terry Steinacher, Archaeology  
Program Assoc.  
Telephone: (308) 665-2918  
E-mail: tsteinach@bbc.net

## STATE OF NEBRASKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

*Members*

Fred Alley, Chair - North Platte

Janet Jeffries Beauvais - Crete

Bill Chada - Grand Island

Melissa Connor - Lincoln

Walter Duda - Omaha

George Haecker - Omaha

Nancy Haney - Lyman

Jim McKee - Lincoln

Patrick Kennedy - Omaha, President of the Nebraska  
State Historical Society Board of Trustees

Catherine Renschler - Hastings

Marianne Simmons - Fremont

Lawrence Sommer, Secretary - Lincoln

# Bibliography

---

Anonymous

2004 *Conflict and Negotiation with European Settlers*. Website accessed at <[www.nebraskastudies.org/0500/stories/0503\\_0107.html](http://www.nebraskastudies.org/0500/stories/0503_0107.html)> on June 25.

Anonymous

1927 *Northwestern Nebraska: Famous For Superior Seed Potatoes* S.I.: Chambers of Commerce of Alliance, Hemingford, Marsland, Crawford, Whitney.

Anonymous

n.d. *Marsland School* (Crawford: Crawford Historical Society).

Beerman, Matthew

2005 *Settling the Sandhills: A Study in Conflict*. Website accessed at <http://cse.unl.edu/~mbeerman/histday1.html>.

Bell, Jamie Williams

1995 *Born A Rebel: The Life and Times of Nebraska Cattleman Charles Franklin Coffee*. Master's Thesis, Chadron State College, Chadron.

Brown, Lauren

1985 *Grasslands*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Buecker, Thomas R.

2002 *Fort Robinson and the American Century: 1900-1948*. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society.

Buecker, Thomas R.

1999 *Fort Robinson and the American West: 1874-1899*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press.

Burleigh, David Robert

1937 *Range Cattle Industry in Nebraska to 1890*. Master's Thesis on file at the Love Library, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Chadron Narrative History Project Committee

1985 *Chadron Centennial History: 1885-1895*. Chadron: Chadron Narrative History Project Committee.

Chadron Times

1903 "Belmont," February 26: n.p. Article taken from website <[www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/CTFeb2603.html](http://www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/CTFeb2603.html)> on February 2, 2005.

Cunningham, Don

1986 *Fort Robinson Illustrated, NebraskaLand Magazine*, Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

Dick, Everett

1975 *Conquering the Great American Desert: Nebraska*. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln.

Dickson III, Ephraim D.

2005 *Portrait of a Rural Community*. Website accessed at <[www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/PostOfficeBelmont.html](http://www.evergreenprecinct.homestead.com/PostOfficeBelmont.html)> on February 2.

Faris, John (ed.)

1940 *Who's Who in Nebraska, 1940*. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Press Association.

Greene, Jerome A.

2003 *Resources of the Great Sioux War of 1876-1877 in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska*. Washington, DC: National Park Service.

Grier, Bob

1986 Fort Robinson Illustrated, *NebraskaLand Magazine*, Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

Hanson, Charles E. Jr. and Veronica Sue Walters

1985 *The Early Fur Trade and Northwestern Nebraska*. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society.

Hess, Elsie M.

1981 *The Story of Marsland and the Surrounding Community*. Osborne, KS: Osborne County Farmer.

Hinchley, Opal

2004 *Marsland—Dawes County Area*. Website accessed at <[www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/marsland/marsland.htm](http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/marsland/marsland.htm)> on August 16.

Lee, Wayne C.

1988 *Wild Towns of Nebraska*. Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd.

Kendrick, Mabel L.

n.d. *Still Alive and Well: A History of Whitney, Nebraska, 1885-1987*. Manuscript on file at the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Kendrick, Mabel L.

2004 *Whitney—Dawes County*. Website accessed at <[www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/whitney/whitney.htm](http://www.casde.unl.edu/history/counties/dawes/whitney/whitney.htm)> on August 16.

Masters, Georgiana M.

2005 *Reminiscence of Early Crawford*. Website accessed at <[www.crawfordnebraska.net/hist.html](http://www.crawfordnebraska.net/hist.html)> on February 2.

Mirage Flats Irrigation District, History. Website accessed at <[www.mfid.org/history.php](http://www.mfid.org/history.php)> on February 3, 2005.

Moul, Francis

1998 *Prairie Grass Dividing: The Land, Life, and People of Sioux County, Nebraska*. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

# Bibliography

---

National Park Service

2004 *Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency—Boundary Extension*. National Historic Landmark Nomination. Washington, DC: National Park Service, n.d.

Nimmo, Joseph

1885 *Report in Regard to the Range and Ranch Cattle Business of the United States*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Perkey, Elton A.

2003 *Perkey's Nebraska Place Names*. Lincoln: J & L Lee Company.

Pinney, Patricia M. (comp.)

1985 *Dawes County: The First Hundred Years*. Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation.

Raddcliff, Rip

1984 *The Chadron to Chicago Cowboy Horse Race of 1893*. Chadron, NE: B&B Printing.

Sanborn-Ferris Map Company

1891 *Map of Chadron, Nebraska*. New York: Sanborn-Ferris Map Company, Ltd.

Schlebecker, John T.

1963 *Cattle Raising on the Plains: 1900-1961*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

Shumway, G. L.

n.d. *Map of Early Cattle Ranches in Western Nebraska*. Original surveyor map on file at the Nebraska State Historical Society Library and Archives, Lincoln.

U. S. Bureau of the Census

1913 *Thirteenth Census of the United States, Volume III: Population*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

1902 *Twelfth Census of the United States, Volume III: Population*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

2005 *Population of Nebraska Cities and Towns, 2000 and Highest Census*, Website accessed at <[http://cpar.unomaha.edu/table\\_3b1.pdf](http://cpar.unomaha.edu/table_3b1.pdf)> on February 1.

Wilson, E.P.

2005 *Who's Who in Nebraska: Dawes County*. Digital manuscript accessed online at <[www.rootsweb.com/~neresour/OLLibrary/who1940/co/dawes.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~neresour/OLLibrary/who1940/co/dawes.htm)> on February 2.

Yost, Nellie Snyder

1966 *The Call of the Range*, Denver: Sage Books.





# Glossary of Architectural Terms

---

**Bell tower.** A tower, often square in shape, that sits on the roof ridge and contains a bell. Found on churches and school buildings.

**Broad roof hay feeder barn.** A steeply pitched barn with a broad gable. The steep pitch of the roof allowed for greater hay storage in the center.

**Bungalow/Craftsman Style (circa 1890-1940).** An architectural style characterized by overhanging eaves, open porches with large piers, and low-pitched roofs.

**Colonial Revival Style (circa 1880-1955).** An architectural style characterized by a balanced façade; an entrance emphasized with porticos, pediments, fanlights and sidelights; and multipane double hung windows.

**Cross gable (circa 1880-1920).** A vernacular building form where two gable roofs intersect, creating a cruciform shape.

**Cross gambrel roof.** The intersection of two gambrel roofs into a cruciform shape.

**Cupola.** A small dome on a square, circular or polygonal base located at the peak of a pitched roof.

**Dormer.** A vertical window projecting from the slope of a roof.

**Dutch Colonial Revival (circa 1895-1940).** An architectural style characterized by a two-pitched gambrel roof, shed dormers, and multipane windows.

**Eave.** The portion of the roof that projects beyond the walls.

**Front gable (a.k.a. gable front).** A vernacular form that is usually a one and a half to two story structure that was popular from the late nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century.

**Gable end.** The triangular end of a ridged roof.

**Gabled ell.** A vernacular house form that combines a front gable form with a perpendicular addition creating an L or T shape plan.

**Gambrel roof.** A roof that has a double slope on two sides of the building.

**Gothic arch (a.k.a. pointed arch).** An arch where the two sides curve and connect to form a pointed. As the name suggests, these arches are often used for window and door openings on Gothic Revival style buildings.

**Italianate (circa 1850-1885).** Style found in both residential and commercial architecture. Characterized by low-pitched roof, deep eaves with decorative brackets, and narrow arched windows.

**Late Gothic Revival (1900-present).** This architectural style is most often used for churches. Characteristics of the style include steeply pitched roofs and pointed or Gothic arch windows and doors.

**Neo Classical Revival (circa 1895-1950).** This architectural style is characterized by large classical columns, a symmetrical façade, and other classical elements such as swags and urns.

**One story hipped (circa 1900-1930).** A vernacular form that has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof.

**One story pyramidal (circa 1890-1930).** A vernacular form that features a pyramidal roof. Houses often have full-width front porches.

**Pedestal.** A base or molded block that supports a column or statue. Porch columns on Bungalow and Prairie style houses often sit on pedestals.

**Prairie Cube or Prairie Foursquare (circa 1900-1930).** A square plan house form with a low pitched hipped or pyramidal roof, full-width open front porch, and hipped dormers.

**Privy.** Another term for an outhouse.

**Queen Anne (1880-1915).** A style that is characterized by an irregularly shaped roof, an asymmetrical façade, partial or full-width open porches with decorative spindles and brackets, and patterned wall shingles.

**Rafter tail.** The part of the roof rafter that projects beyond the exterior wall.

**Roof rafter.** The sloping members of a roof on which a roof covering is placed.

**Shed dormer.** A dormer that has a single sloped roof.

# Glossary of Architectural Terms

---

**Shed roof.** A roof that consists of one inclined plane.

**Side gable (circa 1880-1950).** Vernacular form in which the gable end of the building is perpendicular to the street. Examples can be one or two stories in height.

**Sidelight.** A long fixed window located beside a door. Often found on both sides of a door.

**Steeply pitched.** A roof with very steep angles.

**Symmetrical.** When two halves of an object are mirror images of each other.

**Transom.** A fixed window or series of windows located above a door.

**Vernacular.** A style or form of building developed not by architects but by local custom without any pretense to a popular style and often based on the use of regional materials, techniques, and forms.





# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW00-001	P.B. Nelson House	Rural	Chadron
DW00-002	Bordeaux Trading Post	Rural	Chadron
DW00-003	Prairie Home School	Rural	Chadron
DW00-004	C&NW Railroad Tunnel	Rural	Chadron
DW00-005	Belmont Tunnel	Rural	Belmont
DW00-006	Dunlap Mill & Cheese Factory	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-007	Dunlap Merchantile	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-008	Cotton Creek School	Rural	Box Butte
DW00-009	Charles Taylor Log House	Rural	Box Butte
DW00-010	Evergreen Cemetery	Rural	Manchester
DW00-011	Manchester School	Rural	Manchester
DW00-012	House	Rural	Marsland
DW00-013	House	Rural	Marsland
DW00-014	Bethel Church and Cemetery	Rural	Alliance
DW00-015	Whitney Chicago & Northwestern Depot	Rural	Whitney
DW00-016	Wayside Chicago & Northwestern Depot	Rural	Wayside
DW00-017	Wulf-Daniels Farm	Rural	Crawford
DW00-018	Log Building	Rural	Belmont
DW00-019	Log House	Rural	Horn
DW00-020	Sided Log House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-022	Bass Rhubarb Farm	Rural	Chadron
DW00-023	Colacinnos Pavillion and Restaurant	Rural	Chadron
DW00-025	Stetson Farmstead	Rural	Rural
DW00-026	Gibbons/Ehlers Farmhouse	Rural	Crawford
DW00-027	Crow Butte Cemetery	Rural	Crawford
DW00-028	Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-029	McFarland Still Cave	Rural	Crawford
DW00-030	Farmstead	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-031	Whitney (White River) Bridge	Rural	Whitney
DW00-032	Paul Frantisek Suicide Grave	Rural	Chadron
DW00-033	C&NW Railroad Bridge Over Little Bordeaux Creek	Rural	Chadron
DW00-034	C&NW Railroad Bridge Over Little Bordeaux Creek	Rural	Chadron
DW00-035	C&NW Railroad Culvert	Rural	Chadron
DW00-036	C&NW Railroad Culvert	Rural	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW00-037	C&NW Railroad Culvert	Rural	Chadron
DW00-038	C&NW Railroad Culvert	Rural	Chadron
DW00-039	C&NW Railroad Culvert	Rural	Chadron
DW00-040	C&NW Railroad Railroad Bridge	Rural	Chadron
DW00-041	C&NW Railroad Railroad Bridge	Rural	Chadron
DW00-042	C&NW Railroad Railroad Bridge	Rural	Chadron
DW00-043	Henry Wohlers Homestead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-189	Hangar	Rural	Chadron
DW00-190	Potash Highway	Rural	Crawford
DW00-191	Rest Stop	Rural	Crawford
DW00-192	Staab's Drive-Inn	Rural	Crawford
DW00-193	G & K Market/Service Station	Rural	Crawford
DW00-194	Hilltop Motel	Rural	Crawford
DW00-195	Dairy Sweet	Rural	Crawford
DW00-196	Town Line Motel	Rural	Crawford
DW00-197	U.S. Highway 20	Rural	Whitney
DW00-198	E. Wohlers Ranch	Rural	Horn
DW00-199	J. Dodd House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-200	Crawford Cemetery	Rural	Crawford
DW00-201	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-202	Abandoned House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-203	Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-204	Oetken Ranch	Rural	Marsland
DW00-205	Farmstead	Rural	Marsland
DW00-206	Soester Farmstead	Rural	Marsland
DW00-207	Welling Ranch	Rural	Marsland
DW00-208	Flowers Farmstead	Rural	Marsland
DW00-209	Ranch	Rural	Chadron
DW00-210	Denise Mikesell House	Rural	Chadron
DW00-211	Ranch	Rural	Chadron
DW00-212	Stumpf Tenant	Rural	Chadron
DW00-213	E. Wolvington House	Rural	Chadron
DW00-214	D. Kay Ranch	Rural	Chadron
DW00-215	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-216	K. Eastham Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-217	Abandoned Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-218	Stumpf Tenant	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-219	Farmstead	Rural	Hay Springs

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW00-220	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-221	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-222	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-223	K. Kudrna Ranch	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-224	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-225	Ranch	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-226	R. Ray Ranch	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-227	M. Roberts Ranch	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-228	Abandoned outbuildings	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-229	E. Idence Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-230	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-231	Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-232	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-233	Concrete culvert	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-234	B. Iodence Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-235	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-236	C. Brost Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-237	Box Butte Reservoir Dam	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-238	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-239	The Dam School	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-240	Gary and Greg Oetken Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-241	P Furman Farmstead	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-242	B. Chapman House	Rural	Belmont
DW00-243	Abandoned House	Rural	Belmont
DW00-244	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-245	Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-246	Highland Center Cemetery	Rural	Belmont
DW00-247	T. Ahrens Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-248	Highland Center School	Rural	Belmont
DW00-249	Dean Wohlers Place (Abandoned)	Rural	Belmont
DW00-250	R Laughlin Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-251	J Ahrens	Rural	Belmont
DW00-252	Rockin Arrow Ranch Inc.	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-253	Mazanec Farmstead	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-254	M. Belknap Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-255	E. Nixon Farmstead	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-256	Adam Sellman Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-257	Abandoned House	Rural	Dunlap

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW00-258	Abandoned Church	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-259	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	Rural	Bordeaux
DW00-260	J. Cabela Farmstead (Abandoned)	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-261	L. Merrill House	Rural	Chadron
DW00-262	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-263	Ferrel Ranch	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-264	D. Vanatta Ranch	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-265	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-266	R. Kudrna	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-267	School	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-268	Antelope Springs Church and Cemetery (Abandoned)	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-269	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Hay Springs
DW00-270	Dwelling	Rural	Chadron
DW00-271	A. Smith Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-272	A. Smith Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-273	G. Muck Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-274	J. Gaines Ranch	Rural	Chadron
DW00-275	H. Cullen Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-276	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-277	G. Meradith Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-278	Table Center School	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-279	P. Wolvington Ranch	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-280	Muldoon Place	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-281	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-282	Abandoned Log House	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-283	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Dunlap
DW00-284	Open Door Bible Camp	Rural	Chadron
DW00-285	M Reed Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-286	J Perrot Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-287	Abandoned House	Rural	Belmont
DW00-288	D Richardson	Rural	Belmont
DW00-289	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-290	Buzz Tollman Farmstead	Rural	Marsland
DW00-291	Marsland Cemetery	Rural	Marsland
DW00-292	Sidney Black Hills Trail Historical Marker	Rural	Marsland
DW00-293	Farmstead	Rural	Marsland

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW00-294	D. House House	Rural	Belmont
DW00-295	J Lotspeich Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-296	H Anderson Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-297	B Phelps House	Rural	Belmont
DW00-298	Abandoned House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-299	Roune Hutson Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-300	Schisler Cemetery	Rural	Chadron
DW00-301	G. Johnson Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-302	R. Leibbrandt Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-303	Dwelling	Rural	Chadron
DW00-304	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Chadron
DW00-305	Flag Butte School	Rural	Chadron
DW00-306	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Chadron
DW00-307	R. Stewart Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-308	Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-309	V. Golf Ranch	Rural	Chadron
DW00-310	F. Eleson Ranch	Rural	Whitney
DW00-311	Schumacher Place	Rural	Whitney
DW00-312	Whitney Irrigation District Canal	Rural	Whitney
DW00-313	Abandoned farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-314	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Whitney
DW00-315	T. Norman Ranch	Rural	Whitney
DW00-316	Abandoned farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-317	R. Lee Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-318	R. Junge Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-319	D Clark Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-320	G Daigger	Rural	Whitney
DW00-321	Abandoned Ranch	Rural	Whitney
DW00-322	School	Rural	Whitney
DW00-323	Abandoned Ranch	Rural	Whitney
DW00-324	Abandoned House	Rural	Whitney
DW00-325	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-326	Abandoned House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-327	T. Foster Ranch	Rural	Belmont
DW00-328	Abandoned house	Rural	Belmont
DW00-329	Gibbons House	Rural	Belmont
DW00-330	M Wohlers Ranch	Rural	Belmont
DW00-331	Willow Creek Church	Rural	Belmont



NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW00-332	Abandoned House	Rural	Belmont
DW00-333	Cemetery	Rural	Belmont
DW00-334	K Oetken Ranch	Rural	Belmont
DW00-335	Aschwage Ranch	Rural	Belmont
DW00-336	G. Lux Farmstead	Rural	Belmont
DW00-337	Ponderosa State Wildlife Management Area HQ	Rural	Crawford
DW00-338	Kuhnel Place (Abandoned)	Rural	Belmont
DW00-339	Abandoned House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-340	D Ayers Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-341	Crow Butte Land Company	Rural	Crawford
DW00-342	Abandoned Ranch	Rural	Wayside
DW00-343	Abandoned Ranch	Rural	Wayside
DW00-344	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Wayside
DW00-345	Stateline Boundary Marker	Rural	Wayside
DW00-346	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Wayside
DW00-347	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Wayside
DW00-348	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Horn
DW00-349	C. Chasek Ranch	Rural	Wayside
DW00-350	Pumpkin Creek Farms, Inc.	Rural	Wayside
DW00-351	R. Pelton Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-352	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-353	T. Thompson Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-354	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Whitney
DW00-355	Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-356	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Whitney
DW00-357	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Whitney
DW00-358	C. Ferguson Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-359	B. Homrighausen Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-360	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-361	W. Lux Ranch	Rural	Horn
DW00-362	Abandoned dwelling	Rural	Horn
DW00-363	R. Garner Farmstead	Rural	Horn
DW00-364	S. Finley	Rural	Crawford
DW00-365	P Holmgren	Rural	Crawford
DW00-366	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-367	Bremer Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-368	Abandoned House	Rural	Crawford

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW00-369	T. Lemmon Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-370	D Connelly Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-371	Abandoned Farmstead	Rural	Whitney
DW00-372	B Stewart House	Rural	Chadron
DW00-373	D Downs Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-374	Littrel Tenant Farm	Rural	Bordeaux
DW00-375	Abandoned Ranch	Rural	Bordeaux
DW00-376	Railroad Trestle	Rural	Bordeaux
DW00-377	Hill Place	Rural	Bordeaux
DW00-378	Box Culvert	Rural	Bordeaux
DW00-379	Abandoned House	Rural	Chadron
DW00-380	Farmstead	Rural	Chadron
DW00-381	Sayaloune Place	Rural	Chadron
DW00-382	Historical Society Farm	Rural	Chadron
DW00-383	Farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-384	Cemetery	Rural	Crawford
DW00-385	School	Rural	Crawford
DW00-386	Ranch	Rural	Crawford
DW00-387	House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-388	Ranch	Rural	Crawford
DW00-389	Bridge	Rural	Crawford
DW00-390	Ranch	Rural	Crawford
DW00-391	Stone railroad culvert	Rural	Crawford
DW00-392	Barn	Rural	Crawford
DW00-393	Abandoned farmstead	Rural	Crawford
DW00-394	Ranch	Rural	Crawford
DW00-395	Abandoned school	Rural	Crawford
DW00-396	Railroad Bridge	Rural	Crawford
DW00-397	House	Rural	Crawford
DW00-398	Ranch	Rural	Crawford
DW00-399	Absalon Food Center	Rural	Crawford
DW01-001	Belmont School District #39	Phelps Street	Belmont
DW01-002	Abandoned House	Phelps Street	Belmont
DW01-003	House	Phelps Street	Belmont
DW01-004	Bridge	Belmont Road	Belmont
DW03-001	House	SWC Ann & Second	Chadron
DW03-002	Commercial Building	NWC Ann & Second	Chadron
DW03-003	House	230 Shelton	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-004	House	238 Shelton	Chadron
DW03-005	House	W Side Shelton Between Second & US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-006	House	260 Shelton	Chadron
DW03-007	House	W Side King Between Second & US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-008	House	SWC King and Second	Chadron
DW03-009	House	W Side King Between First & Second	Chadron
DW03-010	Warehouse & Baggage Storage	N Side Between Bordeaux & King	Chadron
DW03-011	Chicago & Northwestern Depot	N Side Between Bordeaux & King	Chadron
DW03-012	Blaine Hotel	NWC Bordeaux & Second	Chadron
DW03-013	Mobil Gas Station	SWC Bordeaux & Second	Chadron
DW03-014	House	E Side Bordeaux Between Second & US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-015	US Post Office & Courthouse	278 Main	Chadron
DW03-016	Commercial Building, now Kendalls Shoes	W Side Main Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-017	Commercial Building	W Side Main Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-018	Nelsons/Chadron Opera House	W Side Main Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-019	Weber Brothers Building	W Side Main Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-020	Commercial Building	W Side Main Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-021	Commercial Building	W Side Main Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-022	Municipal Building	E Side Main Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-023	Commercial Building	W Side Main Between First & Second	Chadron
DW03-024	Chadron Journal	W Side Main Between First & Second	Chadron
DW03-025	Pace Opera House	141 Main	Chadron
DW03-026	Nebraska Public Power District Building	E Side Chadron Between First and Second	Chadron
DW03-027	M E Smith & Co. Commercial Building	SWC Chadron & Second	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-028	Mildred Block	NWC Chadron & Second	Chadron
DW03-029	Commercial Building	N Side Second Between Chadron & Main	Chadron
DW03-030	Commercial Building	N Side Second Between Chadron & Main	Chadron
DW03-031	VFW Club	N Side Second Between Chadron & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-032	Commercial Building	N Side Second Between Chadron & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-033	Commercial Building	NEC Second & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-034	Commercial Building	SWC Second & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-035	Chadron Grain	SWC Second & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-036	Building	NEC Second & Mears	Chadron
DW03-037	House	351 W Second	Chadron
DW03-038	House (Dawes County Historical Society)	W Side Mears Between Second & US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-039	House	W Side Lake Between Second & US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-040	House	W Side Lake Between First & Second	Chadron
DW03-041	House	NEC Second & Maple	Chadron
DW03-042	House	SWC Second & Maple	Chadron
DW03-043	House	E Side Maple Between Second & Third	Chadron
DW03-044	School	W Side Pine Between Second and US Hwy 20	Chadron
DW03-045	Railroad Building	N Side RR Tracks Between Main & Chadron	Chadron
DW03-046	Warehouse Railroad Building	N Side RR Tracks Between Main & Chadron	Chadron
DW03-047	Roundhouse	N Side RR Tracks Between Chadron & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-048	House	E Side Mears Between Belle Fourche & Niobrara	Chadron
DW03-049	Kenwood School	N Side Norfolk at End of Mears	Chadron
DW03-050	Kenwood Chapel	SEC Norfolk & Mears	Chadron
DW03-051	House	361 S Chapin	Chadron
DW03-052	House	601 Fourth	Chadron
DW03-053	House	NWC Fourth & Chapin	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-054	Chadron Middle School	SEC Sixth & Ann	Chadron
DW03-055	Christian Scientist Church	SWC Fifth & Ann	Chadron
DW03-056	House	367 Ann	Chadron
DW03-057	House	SWC Third & Shelton	Chadron
DW03-058	House	318 S Shelton	Chadron
DW03-059	House	334 Shelton	Chadron
DW03-060	House	366 Shelton	Chadron
DW03-061	House	NEC Fourth & Shelton	Chadron
DW03-062	House	NWC Fourth & Shelton	Chadron
DW03-063	House	NWC 5TH & Shelton	Chadron
DW03-064	House	SEC 5TH & Shelton	Chadron
DW03-065	House	511 S Shelton	Chadron
DW03-066	House	521 Shelton	Chadron
DW03-067	House	NWC Fifth & King	Chadron
DW03-068	House	SWC Fifth & King	Chadron
DW03-069	House	429 S King	Chadron
DW03-070	House	358 S King	Chadron
DW03-071	Rectory	W Side King Between US Hwy 20 & Fourth	Chadron
DW03-072	St. Patrick's Church	NWC Fourth & King	Chadron
DW03-073	House	345 S Bordeaux	Chadron
DW03-074	House	350 S Bordeaux	Chadron
DW03-075	House	W Side Bordeaux Between US Hwy 20 & 4TH	Chadron
DW03-076	House	510 S Bordeaux	Chadron
DW03-077	Church	NEC Fifth & Bordeaux	Chadron
DW03-078	Theta Chi Fraternity House	727 S Main	Chadron
DW03-079	House	W Side Main Between Fifth & Sixth	Chadron
DW03-080	House	525 S Main	Chadron
DW03-081	Dawes County Courthouse	NEC Fourth & Main	Chadron
DW03-082	House	312 Morehead	Chadron
DW03-083	Baptist Church	NWC Fourth & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-084	House	511 S Chadron	Chadron
DW03-085	Classical Revival House	411 S Chadron	Chadron
DW03-086	House	W Side Mears, S of Third	Chadron
DW03-087	House	347 S Mears	Chadron
DW03-088	House	544 S Mears	Chadron



# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-089	Sparks Hall	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-090	House	338 Mears	Chadron
DW03-091	Chadron Public Library	507 Bordeaux	Chadron
DW03-092	Wilson Park	Bounded by Eighth on N, Morehead on E, Lake on W, and Highway on S	Chadron
DW03-093	Gymnasium	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-094	Crites Hall	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-095	Edna Work Hall	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-096	Library	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-097	House	637 Mears	Chadron
DW03-098	House	416 W Second	Chadron
DW03-099	Gas Station	SWC 1st & Main	Chadron
DW03-100	Commercial building	159 Main	Chadron
DW03-101	Commercial building	NWC 2nd & Main	Chadron
DW03-102	Commercial building	223 Main	Chadron
DW03-103	Commercial building	ws Main bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-104	Commercial building	ws Main bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-105	Commercial building	ws Main bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-106	Commercial building	ws Main bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-107	Commercial building	ws Main bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-108	Commercial building	es Main bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-109	Masonic Temple	es Main bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-110	Commercial building	108 Main	Chadron
DW03-111	Commercial building	swc Bordeaux and 1st	Chadron
DW03-112	American Legion	ws Bordeaux bet. 1st and 2nd	Chadron
DW03-113	Apartment Building	ws Bordeaux bet. 1st and 2nd	Chadron
DW03-114	Elks Club	ws Bordeaux bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-115	Commercial building	ns 3rd bet. Chadron and Main	Chadron
DW03-116	Commercial building	ns 3rd bet. Chadron and Main	Chadron
DW03-117	Commercial building	ws Chadron bet. 1st and 2nd	Chadron
DW03-118	Professional Building - Dental	es Chadron bet. 2nd and 3rd	Chadron
DW03-119	Commercial building	ns 2nd bet. Morehead and Chadron	Chadron
DW03-120	Garage	ns 2nd bet. Morehead and Chadron	Chadron
DW03-121	Commercial building	ns 2nd bet. Morehead and Chadron	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-122	Service Garage	nwc 2nd and Morehead	Chadron
DW03-123	Auto dealership	ns 2nd bet. Morehead and Mears	Chadron
DW03-124	Service Garage	ss 2nd bet. Morehead and Chadron	Chadron
DW03-125	Commercial building	ss 2nd bet. Morehead and Chadron	Chadron
DW03-126	Commercial building	es Chadron bet. 1st and 2nd	Chadron
DW03-127	Automobile Showrooms	202 W. 2nd Street	Chadron
DW03-128	Grand Westerner Motel	1050 W. Hwy. 20	Chadron
DW03-129	Westerner Motel	300 Oak Street	Chadron
DW03-130	Conoco Service Station	NEC Bordeaux & 3rd	Chadron
DW03-131	Log Cabin Motel	NWC Spruce & 3rd	Chadron
DW03-132	Motel	NEC Spruce & 3rd	Chadron
DW03-133	Gas Station & Café	920 E. 3rd Street	Chadron
DW03-134	Chadron Machine Shop	NS 2nd Street bet. King & Bordeaux	Chadron
DW03-135	Service Station & House	SWC Bordeaux & 3rd	Chadron
DW03-136	Cemetery	NW Corner of Maple St and W. 10th St	Chadron
DW03-137	House	180 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-138	House	201 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-139	House	538 West Niobrara Street	Chadron
DW03-140	House	530 West Niobrara Street	Chadron
DW03-141	House	502 West Niobrara Street	Chadron
DW03-142	House	229 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-143	House	231 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-145	House	50 Belle-Fourche Avenue	Chadron
DW03-146	House	330 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-147	House	340 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-148	House	346 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-150	House	351 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-151	House	407 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-152	House	411 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-153	House	417 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-154	House	425 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-155	House	445 North Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-156	House	SW corner North Lake St and Gordon Ave	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-157	House	North Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-158	House	245 North Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-159	House	241 North Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-160	House	NW corner North Mears and West Niobrara Sts	Chadron
DW03-161	House	326 West Niobrara Street	Chadron
DW03-162	House	SE corner West Niobrara and North Mears Sts	Chadron
DW03-163	House	115 North Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-164	House	North Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-165	House	217 North Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-166	House	221 North Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-167	House	247 North Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-168	House	232 North Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-169	House	North Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-170	House	431 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-171	House	NE corner North Chadron Ave and Norfolk St	Chadron
DW03-172	House	379 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-173	House	334 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-174	House	225 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-175	House	239 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-176	House	236 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-177	House	225 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-178	House	218 North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-179	Utility Building	North Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-180	House	200 West Niobrara Street	Chadron
DW03-181	House	215 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-182	House	223 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-183	House	225 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-184	House	220 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-185	House	315 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-186	House	323 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-187	House	357 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-188	House	409 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-189	House	415 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-190	House	469 North Main Street	Chadron
DW03-191	House	434 North Main Street	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-192	House	126 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-193	House	115 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-194	House	125 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-195	House	150 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-196	House	142 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-197	House	165 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-198	House	177 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-199	House	202 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-200	House	204 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-201	House	206 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-202	House	226 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-203	House	234 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-204	House	242 North Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-205	House	311 Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-206	House	Pine Street	Chadron
DW03-207	House	373 Oak Street	Chadron
DW03-208	Commercial Building	Oak Street	Chadron
DW03-209	House	492 West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-210	House	732 West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-211	House	SE corner West First and Maple Sts	Chadron
DW03-212	House	118 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-213	House	103 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-214	House	115 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-215	House	130 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-216	House	136 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-217	House	139 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-218	House	153 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-219	House	155 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-220	House	Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-221	House	164 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-222	House	170 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-223	House	178 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-224	House	191 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-225	House	210 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-226	House	218 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-227	House	227 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-228	House	235 Maple Street	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-229	House	245 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-230	House	Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-231	Gas Station	NW corner West Third and Maple Sts	Chadron
DW03-232	House	320 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-233	House	311 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-234	House	337 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-235	House	353 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-236	House	369 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-237	House	374 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-238	House	403 Maple Street	Chadron
DW03-239	House	416 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-240	House	403 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-241	House	448 West Fourth Street	Chadron
DW03-242	House	377 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-243	House	Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-244	House	Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-245	House	336 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-246	House	335 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-247	House	327 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-248	House	319 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-249	House	304 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-250	House	Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-251	House	238 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-252	House	243 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-253	House	227 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-254	House	215 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-255	House	449 West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-256	Chadron Native American Center	NW corner West Second and Lake Sts	Chadron
DW03-257	House	177 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-258	House	170 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-259	House	165 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-260	House	162 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-261	House	154 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-262	House	146 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-263	House	Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-264	House	138 Lake Street	Chadron



NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-265	House	132 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-266	House	129 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-267	House	127 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-268	House	120 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-269	House	114 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-270	House	125 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-271	House	105 Lake Street	Chadron
DW03-272	House	103 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-273	House	102 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-274	House	109 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-275	House	113 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-276	House	123 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-277	House	133 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-278	House	138 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-279	House	Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-280	House	156 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-281	House	Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-282	House	165 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-283	House	West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-284	House	402 West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-285	House	225 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-286	House	233 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-287	House	Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-288	House	240 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-289	House	246 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-290	House	241 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-291	House	327 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-292	House	342 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-293	House	350 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-294	House	368 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-295	House	376 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-296	House	375 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-297	House	402 West Fourth Street	Chadron
DW03-298	House	401 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-299	House	427 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-300	House	435 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-301	House	443 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-302	House	442 Mears Street	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-303	House	452 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-304	House	459 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-305	House	501 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-306	Church of Christ	Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-307	House	505 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-308	House	520 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-309	House	530 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-310	House	507 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-311	House	509 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-312	House	West Sixth Street	Chadron
DW03-313	House	602 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-314	House	610 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-315	House	605 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-316	House	611 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-317	House	627 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-318	House	645 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-319	House	703 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-320	House	Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-321	House	728 Mears Street	Chadron
DW03-322	House	336 West Eight Street	Chadron
DW03-323	House	844 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-324	House	848 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-325	House	910 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-326	House	920 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-327	House	930 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-328	House	940 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-329	House	950 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-330	Campus View Apartments	955 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-331	House	Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-332	House	Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-333	House	945 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-334	House	Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-335	House	932 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-336	House	910 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-337	House	902 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-338	House	136 West Nineth Street	Chadron
DW03-339	House	830 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-340	House	829 Chadron Avenue	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-341	House	827 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-342	House	828 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-343	First Baptist Church	SE corner West Eighth St and Chadron Ave	Chadron
DW03-344	House	741 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-345	House	West Eighth Street	Chadron
DW03-346	House	730 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-347	House	737 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-348	House	726 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-349	House	720 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-350	House	704 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-351	House	731 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-352	House	721 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-353	House	711 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-354	House	703 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-355	House	702 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-356	House	West Seventh Street	Chadron
DW03-357	House	645 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-358	House	665 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-359	House	634 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-360	House	628 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-361	House	605 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-362	House	603 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-363	Church of the Nazarene	Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-364	House	Chadron Ave and Sixth St	Chadron
DW03-365	House	545 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-366	House	527 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-367	House	521 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-368	House	517 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-369	House	534 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-370	House	528 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-371	House	520 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-372	House	510 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-373	House	455 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-374	House	427 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-375	House	423 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-376	House	375-377 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-377	House	358-360 Chadron Avenue	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-378	House	350 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-379	House	351 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-380	House	343 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-381	House	342 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-382	House	335 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-383	House	326 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-384	House	Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-385	Commercial Building	139 Chadron Avenue	Chadron
DW03-386	House	Morehead and First Sts	Chadron
DW03-387	House	111 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-388	House	102 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-389	House	132 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-390	House	136 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-391	House	139 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-392	Donco Storage	Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-393	House	233 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-394	House	334 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-395	House	343 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-396	House	350 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-397	House	351 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-398	House	359 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-399	House	358 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-400	House	376 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-401	House	411 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-402	House	419 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-403	House	432 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-404	House	436 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-405	House	440 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-406	House	450 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-407	House	437 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-408	House	445 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-409	House	451 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-410	House	460 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-411	House	502 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-412	House	510 Morehead street	Chadron
DW03-413	House	515 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-414	House	Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-415	House	521 Morehead Street	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-416	House	529 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-417	House	537 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-418	House	547 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-419	House	536 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-420	House	602 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-421	House	610 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-422	House	620 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-423	House	609 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-424	House	619 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-425	House	625 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-426	House	635 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-427	House	626 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-428	House	642 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-429	House	702 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-430	House	720 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-431	House	727 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-432	House	733 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-433	House	739 Morehead Street	Chadron
DW03-434	House	945 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-435	House	939 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-436	Western Apartments	Main Street	Chadron
DW03-437	House	925 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-438	House	907 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-439	House	Main Street	Chadron
DW03-440	House	918 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-441	House	904 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-442	House	West Nineth Street	Chadron
DW03-443	House	875 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-444	House	829 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-445	House	828 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-446	House	816 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-447	House	823 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-448	House	807 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-449	House	740 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-450	House	734 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-451	House	737 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-452	House	721 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-453	House	720 Main Street	Chadron



# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-454	House	710 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-455	House	704 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-456	House	645 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-457	House	634 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-458	House	627 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-459	House	626 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-460	House	614 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-461	House	540 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-462	House	Main Street	Chadron
DW03-463	House	520 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-464	House	502 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-465	House	503 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-466	House	452 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-467	House	442 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-468	House	436 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-469	House	430 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-470	House	418 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-471	House	402 Main Street	Chadron
DW03-472	House	107 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-473	House	Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-474	House	312 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-475	House	327 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-476	House	326 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-477	House	334 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-478	House	342 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-479	House	360 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-480	House	Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-481	House	403 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-482	House	402 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-483	House	205 East Fouth Street	Chadron
DW03-484	House	424 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-485	House	428 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-486	House	434 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-487	House	445 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-488	House	451 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-489	House	Bordeaux and Fifth Sts	Chadron
DW03-490	House	502 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-491	House	519 Bordeaux Street	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-492	House	527 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-493	House	526 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-494	House	536 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-495	House	535 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-496	House	545 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-497	Seventh Day Adventist Church	East Sixth and Bordeaux Sts	Chadron
DW03-498	House	605 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-499	House	611 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-500	House	621 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-501	House	627 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-502	House	630 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-503	House	634 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-504	House	644 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-505	House	645 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-506	House	647 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-507	House	707 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-508	House	702 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-509	House	711 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-510	House	721 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-511	House	720 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-512	House	724 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-513	House	727 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-514	House	731 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-515	House	741 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-516	House	734 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-517	House	742 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-518	House	803 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-519	House	811 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-520	House	821 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-521	House	827 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-522	House	835 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-523	House	838 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-524	House	846 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-525	House	SW corner Ninth and Bordeaux Sts	Chadron
DW03-526	House	909 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-527	House	920 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-528	House	926 Bordeaux Street	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-529	House	927 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-530	House	935 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-531	House	936 Bordeaux Street	Chadron
DW03-532	House	King Street	Chadron
DW03-533	House	938 King Street	Chadron
DW03-534	House	939 King Street	Chadron
DW03-535	House	935 King Street	Chadron
DW03-536	House	913 King Street	Chadron
DW03-537	House	932 King Street	Chadron
DW03-538	House	845 King Street	Chadron
DW03-539	House	838 King Street	Chadron
DW03-540	House	834 King Street	Chadron
DW03-541	House	826 King Street	Chadron
DW03-542	House	827 King Street	Chadron
DW03-543	House	819 King Street	Chadron
DW03-544	House	811 King Street	Chadron
DW03-545	House	818 King Street	Chadron
DW03-546	House	810 King Street	Chadron
DW03-547	House	732 King Street	Chadron
DW03-548	House	730 King Street	Chadron
DW03-549	House	733 King Street	Chadron
DW03-550	House	727 King Street	Chadron
DW03-551	House	719 King Street	Chadron
DW03-552	House	720 King Street	Chadron
DW03-553	House	706 King Street	Chadron
DW03-554	House	645 King Street	Chadron
DW03-555	House	627 King Street	Chadron
DW03-556	House	King Street	Chadron
DW03-557	House	618 King Street	Chadron
DW03-558	House	603-607 King Street	Chadron
DW03-559	House	604 King Street	Chadron
DW03-560	House	543 King Street	Chadron
DW03-561	House	460 King Street	Chadron
DW03-562	House	King Street	Chadron
DW03-563	House	419 King Street	Chadron
DW03-564	House	411 King Street	Chadron
DW03-565	House	401 King Street	Chadron
DW03-566	House	418 King Street	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-567	House	410 King Street	Chadron
DW03-568	House	402 King Street	Chadron
DW03-569	House	376 King Street	Chadron
DW03-570	House	352 King Street	Chadron
DW03-571	House	343 King Street	Chadron
DW03-572	House	336 King Street	Chadron
DW03-573	House	335 King Street	Chadron
DW03-574	House	327 King Street	Chadron
DW03-575	House	326 King Street	Chadron
DW03-576	House	320 King Street	Chadron
DW03-577	House	316 King Street	Chadron
DW03-578	House	256 King Street	Chadron
DW03-579	House	247 King Street	Chadron
DW03-580	House	239 King Street	Chadron
DW03-581	House	231 King Street	Chadron
DW03-582	House	230 King Street	Chadron
DW03-583	House	228 King Street	Chadron
DW03-584	House	King and East Second Sts	Chadron
DW03-585	Commercial Building	East Second Street	Chadron
DW03-586	Commercial Building	East Second and King Sts	Chadron
DW03-587	Commercial Building	King Street	Chadron
DW03-588	House	135 King Street	Chadron
DW03-589	House	121 King Street	Chadron
DW03-590	House	104 King Street	Chadron
DW03-591	House	Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-592	House	Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-593	House	119 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-594	House	126 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-595	House	346 East Second Street	Chadron
DW03-596	House	332 East Second Street	Chadron
DW03-597	House	347 East Second Street	Chadron
DW03-598	House	255 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-599	House	264 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-600	House	273 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-601	House	404 East Third Street	Chadron
DW03-602	House	Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-603	House	327 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-604	House	339 Shelton Street	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-605	House	342 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-606	House	347 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-607	House	350 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-608	House	357 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-609	House	358 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-610	House	406 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-611	House	410 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-612	House	418 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-613	House	428 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-614	House	419 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-615	House	435 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-616	House	442 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-617	House	NE corner Shelton and East Fifth Sts	Chadron
DW03-618	House	501 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-619	House	512 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-620	House	520 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-621	House	528 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-622	House	544 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-623	House	601 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-624	House	620 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-625	House	637 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-626	House	643 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-627	House	703 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-628	House	702 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-629	House	708 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-630	House	724 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-631	House	734 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-632	House	340 East Eighth Street	Chadron
DW03-633	House	801 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-634	House	945 Shelton Street	Chadron
DW03-635	House	635 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-636	House	615 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-637	House	601 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-638	House	531 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-639	House	517 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-640	House	Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-641	House	511 Ann Street	Chadron



NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-642	House	459 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-643	House	453 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-644	House	445 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-645	House	437 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-646	House	425 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-647	House	450 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-648	House	410 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-649	House	377 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-650	House	376 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-651	House	366 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-652	House	358 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-653	House	357 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-654	House	357 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-655	House	Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-656	House	334 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-657	House	343 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-658	House	Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-659	House	319 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-660	House	Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-661	House	318 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-662	House	302 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-663	House	274 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-664	House	268 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-665	House	258 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-666	House	255 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-667	House	250 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-668	House	247 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-669	House	Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-670	House	229 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-671	House	223 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-672	House	217 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-673	House	Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-674	House	502 East Second Street	Chadron
DW03-675	House	115 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-676	House	102 Ann Street	Chadron
DW03-677	Warehouse	Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-678	House	127 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-679	House	203 Chapin Street	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-680	House	202 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-681	House	211 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-682	House	217 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-683	House	229 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-684	House	210 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-685	House	222 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-686	House	Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-687	House	235 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-688	House	241 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-689	House	259 Chapin Stree	Chadron
DW03-690	House	244 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-691	House	Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-692	House	260 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-693	House	302 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-694	House	312 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-695	House	324 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-696	House	336 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-697	House	342 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-698	House	333 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-699	House	343 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-700	House	Chapin and Fourth Sts	Chadron
DW03-701	House	424 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-702	House	430 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-703	House	435 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-704	House	Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-705	House	442 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-706	House	450 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-707	House	445 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-708	House	521 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-709	House	502 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-710	House	Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-711	House	526 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-712	House	534 Chapin Street	Chadron
DW03-713	House	547 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-714	House	535 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-715	House	511 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-716	House	501 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-717	House	335 Cedar Street	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-718	House	333 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-719	House	311 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-720	House	Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-721	House	Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-722	House	255 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-723	House	Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-724	House	252 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-725	House	245 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-726	House	Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-727	House	225 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-728	House	Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-729	House	211 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-730	House	202 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-731	House	137 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-732	House	125 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-733	House	136 Cedar Street	Chadron
DW03-734	House	201 Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-735	House	209 Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-736	House	219 Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-737	House	227 Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-738	House	Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-739	House	249 Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-740	House	Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-741	St. Patrick's School	East Third and Spruce Sts	Chadron
DW03-742	House	Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-743	House	511 Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-744	House	519 Spruce Street	Chadron
DW03-745	House	521 Beech Street	Chadron
DW03-746	House	401 Beech Street	Chadron
DW03-747	House	377 Beech Street	Chadron
DW03-748	House	Highway 20	Chadron
DW03-749	Finnegan Park	Fourth Between Spruce & Cedar	Chadron
DW03-750	House	729 West Sixth Street	Chadron
DW03-751	Commercial Building	Main Street	Chadron
DW03-752	Commercial Building	Main Street	Chadron
DW03-753	First National Bank	Main Street	Chadron
DW03-754	Commercial Building	Second between Morehead and Mears Sts	Chadron

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW03-755	House	320-322 Second Street	Chadron
DW03-756	House	332 Second Street	Chadron
DW03-757	House	412 Second Street	Chadron
DW03-758	House	416 Second Street	Chadron
DW03-759	House	434 Second Street	Chadron
DW03-760	House	440 Second Street	Chadron
DW03-761	House	433 West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-762	House	421 West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-763	House	331 West Second Street	Chadron
DW03-764	Commercial Building	Second Between Mears & Morehead	Chadron
DW03-765	Memorial Hall	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-766	Hildreth Hall	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-767	Miller Hall	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-768	Armstrong Gymnasium	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-769	National Guard Armory	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW03-780	Brooks Hall	Chadron State College Campus	Chadron
DW04-001	Steam Tractor	N Side Main Between Sixth & Seventh	Crawford
DW04-002	Steam Tractor	E Side Seventh Between Main and Elm	Crawford
DW04-003	Crawford Burlington Depot	S Side RR Tracks at Corner of Pine and Third	Crawford
DW04-004	Commercial Building	S Side Main Between Second and Third	Crawford
DW04-005	Gate City Hotel	S Side Main Between Second and Third	Crawford
DW04-006	Knapp Block	NEC Main and Second	Crawford
DW04-007	Crawford US Post Office	144 Main	Crawford
DW04-008	Hansen Lumber	S Side Main Between First and Second	Crawford
DW04-009	Crawford Fruit & Produce	N Side Main Between First and Second	Crawford
DW04-010	Commercial Building	NEC Main and First	Crawford
DW04-011	Grain Elevator	W Side of C&NW RR Tracks at End of Main	Crawford
DW04-012	House	318 Elm	Crawford
DW04-013	House	324 Elm	Crawford

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-014	Gas Station	SWC Linn and Second	Crawford
DW04-015	House	137 Ash	Crawford
DW04-016	Commercial building	E Side Second Between Main and Elm	Crawford
DW04-017	Elite Theatre	E Side Second Between Main and Elm	Crawford
DW04-018	IOOF Block	W Side Second Between Main and Elm	Crawford
DW04-019	Commercial building	W Side Second Between Main and Elm	Crawford
DW04-020	George Adams Building	NWC Second and Elm	Crawford
DW04-021	Crawford State Bank	SWC Second and Elm	Crawford
DW04-022	Crawford Hotel	SS Elm Between First and Second	Crawford
DW04-023	Crawford Tribune	W Side Second Between Elm and Linn	Crawford
DW04-024	Co-Operative Block Building	435-445 Second	Crawford
DW04-025	Commercial building	W Side Second Between Linn and Ash	Crawford
DW04-026	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	NEC Second and Reed	Crawford
DW04-027	House	W Side Fifth North of Freemont	Crawford
DW04-028	House	SWC Fifth and Annin	Crawford
DW04-029	House	SEC Fourth and Coates	Crawford
DW04-030	House	912 S Fourth	Crawford
DW04-031	House	117 Coates	Crawford
DW04-032	House	N Side Coates E of First	Crawford
DW04-033	House	221 Paddock	Crawford
DW04-034	House	227 Paddock	Crawford
DW04-035	House	NWC Third & Paddock	Crawford
DW04-036	House	SS Paddock Between Third and Fourth	Crawford
DW04-037	House	803 Second	Crawford
DW04-038	House	810 Second	Crawford
DW04-039	House	1014 Second	Crawford
DW04-040	First Church of Christ Scientists	SWC Second and Ash	Crawford
DW04-041	Congregational Church	SWC Third and Ash	Crawford
DW04-042	House	621 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-043	House	718 South Fourth	Crawford
DW04-044	House	SEC Third and Paddock	Crawford



# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-045	Catholic Church	SEC Fourth and Paddock	Crawford
DW04-046	House	NWC Second and Paddock	Crawford
DW04-047	Crawford National Fish Hatchery	West End of Main Street	Crawford
DW04-048	Commercial Building	Main Between First and Second	Crawford
DW04-049	Commercial Building	Main Between First and Second	Crawford
DW04-050	Commercial Building	135 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-051	House	103 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-052	House	106 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-053	House	107 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-054	Commercial Building	Elm Between First and Second	Crawford
DW04-055	Commercial Building	Elm Between First and Second	Crawford
DW04-056	House	141 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-057	House	131 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-058	House	136 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-059	House	132 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-060	House	129 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-061	House	128 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-062	House	122 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-063	House	123 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-064	House	121 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-065	House	114 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-066	House	109 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-067	House	105 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-068	House	104 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-069	House	105 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-070	House	Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-071	House	117 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-072	House	118 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-073	House	120 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-074	House	121 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-075	House	123 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-076	House	142 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-077	Commercial Building	NE corner Ash and Second Sts	Crawford
DW04-078	House	705 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-079	House	135 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-080	House	127 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-081	House	117 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-082	House	6 Paddock Street	Crawford

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-083	House	7 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-084	House	NW corner Paddock and First Sts	Crawford
DW04-085	Clinic	SW corner Paddock and First Sts	Crawford
DW04-086	House	104 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-087	House	107 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-088	House	108 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-089	House	110 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-090	House	113 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-091	House	116 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-092	House	118 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-093	House	7 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-094	House	107 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-095	House	113 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-096	House	112 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-097	House	903 Third Street	Crawford
DW04-098	House	NW corner Third and Coates Sts	Crawford
DW04-099	House	909 Third Street	Crawford
DW04-100	House	SE corner Third and Coates Sts	Crawford
DW04-101	House	116 Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-102	House	103 Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-103	House	Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-104	House	NE corner Reed and First Sts	Crawford
DW04-105	House	1107 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-106	House	1111 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-107	House	1106 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-108	House	1112 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-109	House	NE corner Second and Highway 20	Crawford
DW04-110	House	1117 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-111	House	1115 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-112	House	SW corner Fremont and Second Sts	Crawford
DW04-113	House	1019 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-114	House	1006 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-115	House	1002 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-116	House	816 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-117	House	809 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-118	House	807 Second Street	Crawford

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-119	House	718 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-120	House	717 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-121	House	714 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-122	House	709 Second Street	Crawford
DW04-123	Commercial Building	Second between Main and Pine Sts	Crawford
DW04-124	Commercial Building	Second between Main and Pine Sts	Crawford
DW04-125	Commercial Building	Second between Main and Pine Sts	Crawford
DW04-126	Commercial Building	Second between Pine and Oak Sts	Crawford
DW04-127	Warehouse	First Street North of Main	Crawford
DW04-128	Grain bins, office	Oak Street	Crawford
DW04-129	House	Oak Street	Crawford
DW04-130	House	Pine Street	Crawford
DW04-131	House	Pine Street	Crawford
DW04-132	House	Third Street Between Main and Pine	Crawford
DW04-133	House	219 Third Street	Crawford
DW04-134	House	Fremont Street	Crawford
DW04-135	House	22 Fremont Street	Crawford
DW04-136	House	SE corner Fourth and Fremont Sts	Crawford
DW04-137	House	1010 Fremont Street	Crawford
DW04-138	House	323 Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-139	House	Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-140	House	NE corner Third and Reed Sts	Crawford
DW04-141	House	SE corner Third and Reed Sts	Crawford
DW04-142	House	917 Third Street	Crawford
DW04-143	House	228 Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-144	House	422 Belle-Fourche Avenue	Chadron
DW04-144	House	225 Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-145	House	223 Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-146	House	217 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-147	House	218 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-148	House	219 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-149	House	221 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-149	House	347 North Lake Street	Chadron

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-150	House	234 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-151	House	NE corner Coates and Third Sts	Crawford
DW04-152	House	305 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-153	House	310 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-154	House	313 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-155	House	316 Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-156	House	318 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-157	House	314 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-158	House	309 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-159	House	302 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-160	House	224 Paddock Street	Crawford
DW04-161	House	227 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-162	House	229 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-163	House	226 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-164	House	NW corner Annin and Third Sts	Crawford
DW04-165	House	307 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-166	House	311 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-167	House	308 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-168	House	315 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-169	House	319 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-170	House	320 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-171	House	323 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-172	House	327 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-173	House	NW corner Annin and Fourth Sts	Crawford
DW04-174	House	503 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-175	House	500 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-176	House	511 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-177	House	513 Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-178	House	Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-179	House	Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-180	House	Annin Street	Crawford
DW04-181	House	224 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-182	House	228 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-183	House	230 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-184	House	522 Third Street	Crawford
DW04-185	House	312 Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-186	House	NW corner Ash and Fourth Sts	Crawford
DW04-187	House	NE corner Ash and Fourth Sts	Crawford

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-188	House	604 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-189	House	606 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-190	House	608 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-191	House	Ash Street	Crawford
DW04-192	House	920 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-193	House	918 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-194	House	917 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-195	House	915 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-196	House	902 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-197	House	808 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-198	Church	722 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-199	House	710 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-200	House	700 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-201	House	517 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-202	House	504 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-203	House	402 Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-204	House	406 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-205	House	407 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-206	House	326 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-207	House	320 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-208	House	316 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-209	House	311 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-210	House	306 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-211	House	304 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-212	House	307 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-213	House	302 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-214	House	236 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-215	House	234 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-216	House	231 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-217	House	230 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-218	House	223 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-219	House	219 Linn Street	Crawford
DW04-220	House	Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-221	House	Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-222	City Hall	Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-223	Church	NW corner Elm and Third Sts	Crawford
DW04-224	House	303 Elm Street	Crawford

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-225	House	302 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-226	House	304 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-227	House	306 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-228	House	315 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-229	House	319 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-230	House	321 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-231	House	715 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-232	House	718 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-233	House	713 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-234	House	719 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-235	House	721 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-236	House	800 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-237	House	818 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-238	House	903 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-239	House	907 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-240	House	909 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-241	House	913 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-242	House	1003 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-243	House	1010 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-244	House	1011 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-245	House	1012 Fifth Street	Crawford
DW04-246	House	Sixth Street	Crawford
DW04-247	House	Seventh Street	Crawford
DW04-248	School	Coates Street	Crawford
DW04-249	House	807 Sixth Street	Crawford
DW04-250	House	719 Sixth Street	Crawford
DW04-251	House	716 Sixth Street	Crawford
DW04-252	House	717 Sixth Street	Crawford
DW04-253	House	Reed Street	Crawford
DW04-254	Commercial Building	NW corner Fourth and Main Sts	Crawford
DW04-255	House	West side Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-256	House	West side Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-257	House	East side Fourth Street	Crawford
DW04-258	House	NE corner Main and Fifth Sts	Crawford
DW04-259	House	SE corner Main and Fifth Sts	Crawford
DW04-260	House	South side Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-261	House	North side Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-262	House	North side Elm and Sixth Sts	Crawford



# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW04-263	House	South side Elm and Sixth Sts	Crawford
DW04-264	House	604 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-265	House	613 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-266	House	615 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-267	House	618 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-268	House	700 Elm Street	Crawford
DW04-269	House	SE corner Seventh and Main Sts	Crawford
DW04-270	House	712 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-271	House	714 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-272	House	613 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-273	House	603 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-274	House	510 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-275	House	421 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-276	House	410 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-277	House	408 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-278	House	404 Main Street	Crawford
DW04-279	Crawford City Park	West End of Main Street	Crawford
DW04-280	Commercial Building	E Side Second Between Main and Elm	Crawford
DW04-281	Commercial Building	E Side Second Between Main and Elm	Crawford
DW04-282	Commercial Building	E Side Second Between Linn and Elm	Crawford
DW04-283	Commercial Building	E Side Second Between Linn and Elm	Crawford
DW04-284	Commercial Building	E Side Second Between Linn and Elm	Crawford
DW04-285	Commercial Building	E Side Second Between Linn and Ash	Crawford
DW04-286	Commercial Building	W Side Second Between Linn and Ash	Crawford
DW04-287	Commercial Building	W Side Second Between Linn and Elm	Crawford
DW06-001	G. Davis Property (Old Dunlap Village)	494 Dunlap Road	Dunlap
DW07-001	Irrigation Ditch/Canal	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-002	Buffalo Corrals	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-003	Boundary Marker	Fort Robinson	Crawford

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW07-004	Prisoner of War Camp Water Tanks	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-005	Concrete Stock Tank	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-006	P.O.W. Camp Pumphouse	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-009	Smiley Canyon Reservoir	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-010	Asphalt Plant Site	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-011	Lower Dam	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-014	Flume & Feed Banks	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-015	Ice Ponds	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-016	World War II Landing Strip	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-017	Adobe Duplex Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-018	Adobe Duplex Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-019	Adobe Duplex Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-020	Adobe Duplex Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-021	Adobe Duplex Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-022	Adobe Duplex Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-023	Officer's Garage	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-024	Officer's Garage	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-025	NCO Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-026	NCO Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-027	Lavatory	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-028	Assembly & Mess Hall	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-029	Sleeping Quarters and Storage	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-030	Lavatory	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-031	Broodmare & Shipping Stable	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-032	Mare Stable Annex	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-033	Storage Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-034	Mare Stable Shack	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-035	NCO Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-036	Pest House	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-037	Garage	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-038	Hospital Steward Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-039	Post Headquarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-040	Barracks	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-041	Bachelor Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-042	Brick Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-043	Brick Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-044	Brick Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-045	Brick Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW07-046	Animal Handling Chute	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-047	Cavalry Stables	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-048	Cavalry Stables	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-049	Cavalry Stables	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-050	Cavalry Stables	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-051	Fire Station	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-052	Adobe Barracks Reconstruction	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-053	Garage	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-054	Veterinary Hospital Annex	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-055	Veterinary Hospital	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-056	Post Gymnasium & Theatre	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-057	Stable Guard	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-058	Stable Guard	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-059	Blacksmith Shop	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-060	Blacksmith Shop	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-061	Implement Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-062	Blacksmith Shop	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-063	Wagon Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-064	Quartermaster Shop	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-065	Wheelwright Shop	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-066	Quartermaster Stores	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-067	Quartermaster Stores	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-068	Quartermaster Stores	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-069	Adjutant's Office Reconstruction	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-070	Guardhouse Reconstruction	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-071	Reconstructed Log Building	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-072	Quartermaster Stores	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-073	Officer Swimming Pool	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-074	Frame Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-075	Frame Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-076	Frame Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-077	Frame Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-078	Frame Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-079	Frame Officers Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-080	Band Master's Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-081	Remount Farm Cow Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-082	Milk House & Quarters	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-083	Remount Farm Hog Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW07-084	Remount Slaughter House	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-085	Ordnance Magazine	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-086	Water Tower	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-087	Water Tower	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-088	Veterinary Hospital Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-089	Veterinary Hospital Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-090	Veterinary Hospital Shed	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-091	Root Cellar	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-092	Flagstaff	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW07-093	Shower House	Fort Robinson	Crawford
DW10-001	Marsland School	Belmont Street	Marsland
DW10-002	House	Nottingham Street	Marsland
DW10-003	House	Nottingham Street	Marsland
DW10-004	Marsland Lumber Yard	Nottingham Street	Marsland
DW10-005	Abandoned House	Niobrara Avenue	Marsland
DW10-006	Garage	Niobrara Avenue	Marsland
DW11-001	Wayside School	SE cor Wayside and Stewart Roads	Wayside
DW12-001	Warring Memorial Methodist Church	NW corner Division and Elkhorn	Whitney
DW12-002	House	NW corner of Old Hwy 20 and Division Street	Whitney
DW12-003	House	Division Street	Whitney
DW12-004	House	NW corner of Division and Valley Streets	Whitney
DW12-005	Commercial Building	Division Street	Whitney
DW12-006	House	2130 Division Street	Whitney
DW12-007	House	SW corner of Division and Missouri Streets	Whitney
DW12-008	House	NE corner of Division and Missouri Streets	Whitney
DW12-009	House	Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-010	School	Elkhorn Street	Whitney
DW12-011	House	Elkhorn Street	Whitney
DW12-012	House	3300 Elkhorn Street	Whitney
DW12-013	House	3200 Elkhorn Street	Whitney
DW12-014	Church	Elkhorn Street	Whitney
DW12-015	House	3105 Elkhorn Street	Whitney

# Inventory of Surveyed Properties

---

NEHBS	Name	Address	City
DW12-016	House	3031 Elkhorn Street	Whitney
DW12-017	House	Elkhorn Street	Whitney
DW12-018	House	Fremont Street	Whitney
DW12-019	Warehouse	Fremont Street	Whitney
DW12-020	Whitney Post Office	3405-3415 Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-021	Commercial Building	Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-022	Holding Apartments	Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-023	House	Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-024	House	1500 Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-025	House	1400 Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-026	House	Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-027	House	1215 Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-028	House	1100 Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-029	House	Missouri Street	Whitney
DW12-030	Water Tower	Missouri Street	Whitney
DW13-001	Norman Tenant House	1934 Cottonwood Road	Horn
DW13-002	J. Golden Farmstead	Cottonwood Road	Horn
DW13-003	School	Cottonwood Road	Horn
DW13-004	House	Cottonwood Road	Horn

